FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 007 *10 January 1985*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Commentaries Discuss Outcome of Geneva Talks AA 1
IZVESTIYA: First Step Taken AA 1
[Kondrashov, Kuznetsov 10 Jan]
Kornilov Commentary AA 2
Kolesnichenko Cited AA 4
World Figures Praise Resumption of Dialogue AA 4
Reagan Expresses 'Satisfaction' AA 4
Warnke: Results Encouraging AA 5
Sweden's Palme Cited AA 5
Austrian President Comments AA 5
GDR's Nier, Swedish Envoy AA 5
SPD's Vogel Cited AA 6
DKP's Mies Hails Results AA 6
PRAVDA Reports on End of Geneva Proceedings AA 6
Comparison of 'Joint Statement' AA 6
Shultz News Conference [10 Jan] AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Sees Antimissile Movement Gaining Strength CC 1
[Melnikov, 9 Jan]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Soviet-American Trade Talks Conclude in Moscow A 1
PRAVDA on Atlantic 'Floating Arsenals' for RDF A 1
[Zagorskiy, 9 Jan]
TASS Cites John Stockman on CIA 'Subversion' A 2
LATE REPORT: Reagan Press Conference Viewed A 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

ZA RUBEZHOM Rejects Japan's Territorial Claims C 1
[No 2]
Commentary on Green Beret Maneuvers on Hokkaido C 5
[Popov]

SOUTH ASIA

CPSU Delegation Attends PDPA Anniversary D 1
Arrives in Kabul D 1
Received by Karmal, Keshtmand D 1
Karmal Addresses Soviet People on Anniversary D 1
DRA Protests New Pakistani 'Armed Action' D 2
[PRAVDA 9 Jan]
TASS Cites India's Gandhi on Relations, Pakistan D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Laos Protests to UN on Thai 'Aggression' E 1
SRV Protests Thai 'Actions' Against Laos E 1
SRV Rejects Thai Accusation of Border Violations E 1
Condition of Vietnamese Workers in USSR Viewed E 2
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 9 Jan]
Commentary Calls for 'Self-Reliant' Burma E 2
[Ivanov]
New Zealand Rules Out Nuclear-Free Compromise E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Notes Anniversary of USSR-Polish Ties F 1
[5 Jan]
Jaruzelski, Kulikov Meet in Warsaw 8 Jan F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Arkhipov on USSR-Finnish Economic Cooperation G 1
PRAVDA Hits FRG Missile Policy, Revanchism G 1
[8 Jan]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Kuwaiti Trade Union Delegation Visits USSR H 1
[TRUD 9 Jan]
Commentary Views Cultural Ties With Iran H 1
TASS, KUNA Chiefs Amend Cooperation Agreement H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

South African CP Calls for World Communist Forum J 1
[PRAVDA 8 Jan]
Socialist States Send Food Aid to Ethiopia J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Commentary Views Upcoming Nicaraguan Inauguration K 1
[Lavrentyev]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Chernenko Lauded at Moscow Election Meeting R 1
[PRAVDA 4 Jan]
Chernenko Strategy for Developed Socialism Viewed R 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Jan]
Chernenko, Others Sign Mekhrentsev Obituary R 4
[PRAVDA 9 Jan]
Parliamentary Group Bureau Holds Regular Session R 5
Armenian Party Central Committee Plenum Held R 6
[IZVESTIYA 8 Jan]
Republic Government Personnel Changes Reported R 6
Ukrainian Council of Ministers Official Replaced R 6
Deputy Chairman Stepanenko Retires R 6
[RADYANSKA UKRAINA 5 Jan]
Kulinich Appointed R 7
[RADYANSKA UKRAINA 5 Jan]
Ukrainian Minister of Agriculture Replaced R 7
[RADYANSKA UKRAINA 3 Jan]
Ukrainian Food Industry Minister Appointed R 7
[RADYANSKA UKRAINA 5 Jan]
RSFSR Council of Ministers Session Held R 8
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 9 Jan]
Vorotnikov Address on Turkmen SSR Anniversary R 8
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 23 Dec]
Shevardnadze Addresses Tank Unit Meeting R 14
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 1 Jan]
PRAVDA Carries Former Test Pilot's Obituary R 15
[10 Jan]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Gosplan Official Discusses Economic Experiment S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Belorussian Minister Discusses Land Improvement T 1

COMMENTARIES DISCUSS OUTCOME OF GENEVA TALKS

IZVESTIYA: First Step Taken

PM091619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by IZVESTIYA special correspondents S. Kondrashov and V. Kuznetsov: "The First Step Has Been Taken"]

[Text] Geneva -- Yet another chapter has been added to the annals of Geneva, the acknowledged venue for international diplomatic meetings, and a memorable one it will be: On 7-8 January, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, met with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. The meeting aroused great interest everywhere.

The interest was due to certain simple but substantial facts. First, there is no problem in the world more important than the problem of halting the arms race. Second, there is no way to solve it other than by talks, and above all between the two great powers. Third, it was the absence of dialogue that was alarming the world, and this alarm was caused by the fact that the transatlantic power had opted for an arms buildup rather than arms limitation.

Against this background, A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz, accompanied by the members of the Soviet and U.S. delegations, met in Geneva to reach agreement on the subject and objectives of new talks between our countries. They were two busy working days. Journalists estimated that the delegations had been in conference for approximately 15 hours. Three sessions were planned, with a fourth in reserve, just in case. It was the fourth, and last session that was the longest and, as far as one can guess, the decisive one. It began on 8 January at 1430 and ended at nearly 2000.

For 2 days, approximately 1,000 members of the world press were on news starvation rations. The length of the meeting was probably all the news-hungry correspondents knew. As the last meeting progressed, the press not only grew increasingly impatient, but began to realize how difficult the conversations were, and became apprehensive: Would there be a positive outcome?

The fears were dispelled when the news came of the content of the Soviet-American joint statement. There will be talks! Although the starting date and venue havestill to be agreed within a month through diplomatic channels, there will be talks! However, the reader must not take our two exclamation points as a sign of euphoria and unqualified joy. It is only the first step on a path that promises to be long and hard. On the other hand, not for nothing is it said that even the longest journey begins with the first step. And it has been taken in Geneva.

Last Sunday, on his arrival in Geneva, A.A. Gromyko described the Soviet approach as follows: "The Soviet Union wants fundamental guidelines to be elaborated orienting the talks toward the achievement of mutually acceptable accords that would prevent an arms race in space and, at the same time, ensure progress along the path of radical reductions of nuclear armaments ultimately leading to the total liquidation of nuclear weapons."

As for G. Shultz, speaking at the airport, he stressed his readiness to display a "constructive and positive attitude" in the course of the meeting. However, numerous statements, including official statements, had cast doubt on this. In defining the American position at Geneva, the emphasis was placed on the reluctance to renounce "space defense" plans, which means taking the arms race into space. This approach was deduced directly from the directive that Shultz received from President Reagan.

There was also talk of the American intention of dividing the talks into two types -- on "offensive" (that is, nuclear) and "defensive" arms (that is what the United States calls space arms). It was proposed to deliberately block the second type of talks in accordance with the plans for the militarization of space. Many observers, noting the fundamental difference between the Soviet and American positions, gave way to gloomy reflections on the possible outcome of the meeting. Their pessimism did not prove justified. Although the discussion was difficult, the mutual desire to begin new talks prevailed.

Of course, the concise, diplomatically measured lines of the joint statement will be interpreted only by practice and conduct at the forthcoming talks. Of course, even before the talks, in the very first days after Geneva, political observers will subject these lines to the most detailed analysis.

Let us recall that according to the joint statement, the subject of the talks will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all the questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship, and the objective of the talks, the statement says, will be to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability.

On our side, it has been authoritatively stated more than once that the Soviet Union is prepared for the most radical solutions that would make it possible to advance along paths leading to the ending of the arms race and to the banning and ultimately, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Our delegation adhered to this line in Geneva. This line can be traced in the document that was drawn up together with the Americans.

Why did the American representatives accept formulas in which some of the points they emphasize are not very clearly visible? Explanations on this score will evidently be given in the near future, in particular at the U.S. President's forthcoming press conference.

At the press conference held late Tuesday evening, the U.S. secretary of state, answering your correspondents' questions, stressed that the talks with A.A. Gromyko passed in a businesslike and realistic atmosphere and will undoubtedly have a positive influence on the development of Soviet-American relations in other spheres, in particular, the economic sphere.

...The diplomats in Geneva had 2 busy days, Monday and Tuesday, while the news-hungry correspondents had a busy night from Tuesday to Wednesday, when, trying to grasp the significance of the meeting, they studied the text of the brief concluding document and carefully listened to the words of the Soviet and American representatives, who spoke at two press conferences that ended after midnight.

On the morning of 9 January, two special planes left Geneva, setting course for the East and the West. A.A. Gromyko retured to Moscow; G. Shultz set off for Washington. The Soviet-American meeting was over.

Kornilov Commentary

LD091416 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 9 Jan 85

["There Is No Risk More Important" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: The Soviet-American meeting in Geneva, which has discussed the subject of the forthcoming Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, is over.

The sides agree, the participants in the meeting said in a joint statement, that the subject of the negotiations will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms -- both strategic and intermediate range -- with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship. The sides believe that ultimately the forthcoming negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere.

The results of the Geneva meeting are in the focus of attention of the international public and the press. And this is only natural. At present there is no task more important than to uphold and enhance peace. There is, and can be, no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. And there is, and can be, no means of solving pressing international problems other than constructive dialogue, talks, a search for areas of agreement that could lead to stronger trust between countries, to the creation of such an atmosphere in international relations as would be free of the nuclear threat, enmity, suspiciousness, fear and hostility.

True to their principled policy of peace, the Soviet Union, Soviet diplomacy consistently stand for checking and reversing material preparations for war. This is precisely why our country has addressed President Reagan with a proposal for the USSR and the USA to open talks on the entire range of inter-related issues concerning the non-militarization of outer space and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and intermediate-range nuclear systems. Along all these directions, the USSR is prepared to look for the most radical solutions that would allow progress towards the complete prohibition and ultimately the elimination of nuclear weapons. The USSR proposes a freeze on nuclear arsenals, agreement on a full end to nuclear-weapons testing, and the prevention of the arms race from spreading to areas yet uncovered by it.

Our country stresses again and again that it is particularly important that militarization of outer space be prevented, for, if a reliable barrier is not put up in its way, everything that has so far been achieved in the arms limitation field will be over-ruled, a new deadly spiral of such a race will become inevitable, and, hence, the danger of a thermonuclear war will grow dramatically. Reaction of the international public and the press to the results of the Geneva meeting come as a vivid and convincing proof of the fact that the peaceable, constructive and realistic position of the USSR is in deep consonance with the aspirations and hopes of the peoples.

The objective of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations will be to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability. It will be no easy thing to resolve that task of paramount importance, and there is no doubt that a long and difficult road lies ahead. Commenting on the results of the Geneva meeting, many mass media organizations note that at the present time, too, when a certain step has been made in establishing USSR-U.S. dialogue, when, in the words of THE WASHINGTON POST, a new beginning has been made in Geneva in the cause of joint curbing of the arms race, certain quarters in the USA have not at all renounced their stake on achieving military superiority, this time through outer space.

Whether a sober-minded attitude and realism will triumph or not, the answer to this question will be given by the future. However, reaction of the international public to the Geneva meeting explicitly confirms one thing: Those who would like to continue putting up obstacles in the way of curbing the arms race, increasingly put themselves in opposition to the world community.

The experience and practice of international relations have shown more than once that there are no such issues which would be impossible to resolve through negotiations if such negotiations proceed on the basis of a constructive approach and political will to achieve positive results, and given the unswerving observance of the principle of equality and equal security. As to the Soviet Union, it is prepared today, as it was yesterday, to work together in good faith and constructively with all those who really desire that future development of international affairs proceed along the lines of peace and security, detente and trust, not along the lines of competition in the nuclear field. We have plenty of goodwill and desire to cooperate on an honest and equitable basis. The ball is now in the West's court. One would like to express the hope that the USA will walk its part of the way with the full realization of the responsibility which rests with both great powers.

Kolesnichenko Cited

LD092331 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2305 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 January (TASS) -- "The meeting in Geneva has ended", PRAVDA special correspondent in Geneva Tomas Kolesnichenko writes. "After 2 days of intensive discussion, the U.S. delegation finally took up a stance allowing a start on fresh talks between the USSR and United States, and a start on dialogue that has to be based on the principle of equality and identical security of the two sides".

"The Soviet side stressed the primary importance of resolving the problem of preventing the militarization of space. A halt to the arms race on earth is impossible without reaching accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space.

"Observers here believe it to be extremely important that in the process of preparing for the talks and while conducting them, both sides strictly adhere to the aim announced in the joint Soviet-American statement", the dispatch says.

Only the first step has been made in Geneva", the correspondent writes. "The talks themselves are ahead. And, it is natural that all people of common sense in the world, everyone to whom peace is dear, desire success at the forthcoming talks.

"Most of the mass media, which are animatedly commenting on the results of the talks, are giving a positive assessment to the Geneva meeting...." "It is to be hoped", the author writes, "that the United States will this time display realism and join the Soviet Union in the search for effective solutions aimed at delivering humanity from the threat of nuclear war".

WORLD FIGURES PRAISE RESUMPTION OF DIALOGUE

Reagan Expresses 'Satisfaction'

LD100541 Moscow World Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] President Reagan has expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks in Geneva between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz.

Speaking at a press conference in Washington, President Reagan said the talks are of great importance for developing dialogue with the Soviet Union. President Reagan said that the first step made in Geneva would serve to improve American-Soviet relations and the stabilization of the world climate as a whole. At the same time, according to the President, the United States will continue research in the field of space weapons.

Warnke: Results Encouraging

LD092243 Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 9 TASS -- Paul Warnke, former chief U.S. negotiator at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments, characterised the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva as good and encouraging news.

Speaking on an ABC program, he stressed specifically the Soviet Union's serious approach to the solution of urgent problems of the limitation of the nuclear arms race and its desire to achieve the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons. According to him, the position of the U.S. Administration is influenced by the striving of broad sections of the U.S. public to secure effective nuclear arms control.

Sweden's Palme Cited

LD100025 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Stockholm January 9 TASS -- The resumption of dialogue between the USSR and the USA at a high political level is extremely important to the cause of detente and disarmament, a statement of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme released here says. We welcome the readiness of both sides to enter talks and express satisfaction with the fact that their agenda will include both nuclear armaments and questions of preventing the militarisation of space. The Swedish head of government urged every effort to put an end both to the race in nuclear armaments and to the arms race in space.

Austrian President Comments

LD092357 Moscow TASS in English 2231 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Vienna January 9 TASS -- Resumption of the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States helps alleviate the serious concern over the peaceful future and instills into one certain hopes for a possibility of advancement in questions of special importance for the security of the world community. This was stated here by Austria's Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, commenting on the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva.

GDR's Nier, Swedish Envoy

LD092246 Moscow TASS in English 2226 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin January 9 TASS -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures, and Disarmament in Europe opens a possibility of assisting prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and relaxation of the tense international situation in the interests of all European states and peoples. This was stated during the talks in Berlin today by Deputy Foreign Minister of the GDR Kurt Nier and head of the Swedish delegation to the Stockholm conference Ambassador Curt Lidgard. Kurt Nier reaffirmed the GDR's readiness to make its constructive contribution to attainment at the Stockholm conference of the results which would promote the cause of peace.

Both sides welcomed the results of the Geneva meeting between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state. They expressed the hope that the meeting would exert a positive impact on further work of the Stockholm conference.

SPD's Vogel Cited

LD090249 Moscow TASS in English 2223 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 9 TASS -- Chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany in Budestag Hans Jochen Vogel emphasized in his statement that the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva opened the way for comprehensive negotiations of restriction and reduction of nuclear armaments. He said that the peoples' insistent demand that an end be put to the reckless arms race and that the threat of a nuclear war should be warded off from mankind made its contribution to attainment of that result. Hans Jochen Vogel stressed the need of taking already at the beginning of negotiations concrete steps to restrain the arms race, specifically moratorium should be introduced on measures aimed at militarisation of outer space. That would be an inspiring sign, testifying to seriousness of the efforts being undertaken to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, he said.

DKP's Mies Hails Results

LD092233 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 9 TASS -- "We hail the results of the Geneva meeting between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the foreign minister of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who considered issues connected with working out the subject and objectives of the new set of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms," Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies said today at a plenary meeting of the party's board in Dusseldorf.

"We, Communists," he said, "express the hope that now serious and constructive talks will take place, which will lead to agreement on preventing the militarization of other space and stopping the insane arms race."

"The Communists of the FRG, just like all forces of democracy and peace, give the highest appraisal to the constructive and persistent policy of peace conducted by the Soviet Union. This policy has made a big contribution to the success of the Geneva meeting. It is the overriding task of all people of good will now to prevent ominous 'star wars'," Herbert Mies said.

"It is essential before the forthcoming new Soviet-American talks," he said, "to renounce the continued deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG's territory and remove the first-strike nuclear missiles already on station here. The FRG Government should make the international-legal commitment to explore outer space solely for peaceful purposes and never to be a party to the militarization of outer space, which must be banned."

PRAVDA REPORTS ON END OF GENEVA PROCEEDINGS

Comparison of 'Joint Statement'

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 January in its First Edition carries on page 4 an unattributed report entitled "Soviet-U.S. Joint Statement." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 9 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, under the subheading 'Joint Soviet-U.S. Statement' and in addition to omitting the TASS dateline, reveals the following variations:

In the third paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...they discussed the question of the subject and objectives... (inserting "question of the")

In paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...and reduce arms, must lead to the... (substituting "must" for "should")

Shultz News Conference

PM101133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "G. Shultz Press Conference"]

[Text] Geneva, 9 Jan -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz held a press conference here at which he read out the text of the Soviet-American joint statement, pointing out that this statement "speaks for itself."

G. Shultz said that, in his opinion, the meeting with A.A. Gromyko "represented an important beginning." He noted that the discussions that took place "were frank, businesslike, and useful."

A multitude of tough and complex problems still remains to be resolved, the U.S. secretary of state added. At the same time, he emphasized, here in Geneva "we agreed on what the objectives of the new talks ought to be." As yet, one cannot say with confidence what the precise outcome of these talks will be, since "we still have quite a long road ahead of us."

PRAVDA SEES ANTIMISSILE MOVEMENT GAINING STRENGTH

PM091607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "Real Strength"]

[Text] However zealously NATO propaganda incessantly predicts the general "withering away" of the antimissile movement, its effort are patently coming to nothing. The mass protest movement against the nuclear threat, which is increasing sharply as U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe, is assuming ever greater proportions.

Mankind's first days of the new year of 1985 cogently showed that the public's voice in support of peace is sounding loud and clear.

The wave of protests is rising particularly high in those countries where missile deployment is being made in accordance with the NATO schedules. "People need peace, not nuclear missiles!" This was the appeal by the British mass antiwar organization, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, to the British and international public. An international public tribunal in London which brought together world famous legal experts has just published a declaration sharply criticizing the creation of new types of nuclear weapons and also the concepts of a "limited" nuclear war, nuclear first strike, and "winnable" nuclear wars.

Antiwar demonstrations are being held repeatedly on the island of Sicily, where the first 16 of the planned 112 U.S. cruise missiles have already been stationed on the outskirts of the town of Comiso. Recently, participants in a meeting of opponents to the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons on West European territory gathered in the Sicilian town of Vittoria in support of the activists from the "peace camps" set up near the missile base. They declared that these sinister weapons have nothing to do with guaranteeing national and all-European security and that it is necessary to halt the deployment of foreign missiles and remove those already deployed.

Representatives of the two virtually most humane professions on earth, doctors and teachers, have held their own meetings in the FRG. A document produced by teachers in Lower Saxony entitled "Halt the Senseless Arms Race Before it Is Too Late" demands an immediate halt to the deployment of Pershing II's. Members of the Munich physicians' association signed a statement to the effect that FRG territory must not be used as a launchpad for U.S. missiles.

Recently, 64 cities in Japan's central Kwanto region declared themselves nuclear-free zones. It is typical that this movement has assumed an especially wide scale in the areas where U.S. military bases are concentrated. This is how the population of the country, which was the first victim of nuclear weapons in human history, is responding to the attempts of militarist circles to harness it to the Pentagon nuclear chariot.

Millions and millions more people in the world see their participation in the anti-nuclear, antiwar movement and in all world politics as a vitally important and urgent task. People will stop fearing the future only when they find the way to halt the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race.

SOVIET-AMERICAN TRADE TALKS CONCLUDE IN MOSCOW

LD091932 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- The first Soviet-U.S. talks in the past six years [as received] ended in Moscow today. The sides discussed at them the condition and prospects of bilateral trade and ways to overcome difficulties in that field.

TASS has been told by the leader of the U.S. delegation, Commerce Undersecretary Lionel Olmer, that the sides discussed a broad range of issues and identified a number of areas in which U.S. companies and Soviet organisations would be able to find mutually beneficial solutions. I am pleased with the results of the talks and hope that the U.S. Government will also be pleased upon receiving my report.

According to the leader of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov, the talks confirmed that there exist broad possibilities for a considerable expansion of trade between the two countries if artificial obstacles, which are not the fault of the Soviet Union, are removed. The talks helped to clarify what specific obstacles should be removed to create normal conditions for the development of Soviet-U.S. trade.

Economic relations between the two countries are known to have been stagnating during the past six years and trade turnover has dropped considerably from the 1979 all-time record. Various sanctions and embargoes and the unreliability of the USA as a supplier made the Soviet Union give orders on which dragged out talks had been conducted to companies of other countries. As a consequence, the United States dropped from the second to the seventh place in the list of the Soviet Union's industrialized capitalist trade partners.

The Soviet Union stands for the extension of good relations with the USA on the basis of equality, mutual respect and respect for the legitimate interests of each other, and also for the development of mutually beneficial trade, economic and other contacts, and all this calls for the removal of artificial obstacles raised in their way.

PRAVDA ON ATLANTIC 'FLOATING ARSENALS' FOR RDF

PM091852 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[A. Zagorskiy article under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "Arsenals in the Ocean"]

[Text] It has long been no secret that the current U.S. Administration believes so fervently in the omnipotence of the "big stick" that it is trying its utmost to make it even stronger. This is reaffirmed by an article published in THE WASHINGTON POST. In particular, the newspaper reports that at the beginning of this year the administration is sending "for an indefinite period" four huge transport ships (each will cost the treasury more than $100 million) carrying heavy weapons, ammunition, fuel, and provisions, to the eastern Atlantic. The aim is the "significant reinforcement" of the Rapid Deployment Forces [RDF] -- one of the main elements of the U.S. international "punitive apparatus" comprised of drilled highly mobile formations and units directly earmarked for interference abroad. The floating cargoes that have been dispatched, as THE WASHINGTON POST writes, are destined for the region "from NATO's northern flank to Africa." Altogether, the article says, the administration intends to deploy 13 such "arsenals" by 1986 and not just in the Atlantic: Floating depots will be deployed in the Indian Ocean and the western Pacific as well.

The new freight ships, THE WASHINGTON POST notes, are to "increase the efficiency" of the RDF and "expand" the zone of its operation.

At the beginning of 1983 the RDF was given the status of unified central command. As of today its overall numerical strength is around 300,000 men. Moreover, according to statements by leading administration figures, its numbers may be increased to 440,000. The RDF has in its armory 28 strategic bombers, hundreds of tactical warplanes and helicopters, 20-30 warships, and other hardware. And this huge interventionist potential is by no means idle -- the U.S. ruling circles have not failed to test it "in action." It is known, in particular, that soldiers from the 82d Rapid Deployment Force Airborne Division took part in the shameful U.S. invasion of Grenada.

TASS CITES JOHN STOCKMAN ON CIA 'SUBVERSION'

LD091922 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] San Francisco January 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Ustimenko reports:

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is the main tool of the Reagan administration's policy of state terrorism on the international scene, said former C.I.A. agent John Stockman. Speaking at hearings held by the anti-war religious organization Witness for Peace in the city of Santa Cruz, California, he cited the examples of Washington's undeclared war against Nicaragua and armed interference in the internal affairs of People's Angola and other sovereign states to prove his point.

The C.I.A. had a special department entrusted with planning acts of subversion and sabotage and other covert actions, including assassinations and acts of terrorism, to undermine the economies and political stability in countries refusing to bow to Washington's will. The C.I.A. also made wide use of slander and deception in order to cover up or justify its sordid operations.

Stockman said that the C.I.A. also waged an effort to shape public opinion in the United States, acting in close contact with high-ranking administration officials. Slander, the former C.I.A. agent said, was an indispensable condition of success in the espionage agency's operations, and there was a well-adjusted machinery to churn out slander.

During the escalation of subversive activities against the Government of People's Angola in 1975, Stockman said, the C.I.A. had lied at every step and manipulated the U.S. mass media to prevent the public from learning the true objectives and scope of U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of that state. The same ways and means were being used now, he said, in the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

LATE REPORT: REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWED

LD101224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1143 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has held a press conference at the White House at which the main attention was devoted to the results of the meeting held in Geneva between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

This meeting, he noted, has led to the achievement of an agreement on holding new negotiations between the USSR and the United States on questions connected with nuclear and space weapons. The President noted that the disagreements between the United States and the Soviet Union are numerous and profound, and that the new negotiations will not be easy; however, we must be ready to act together when possible.

R. Reagan stressed that the success of the talks will depend on the positions of both sides. In this connection, correspondents immediately turned attention to the fact that the President, when replying to questions, on the one hand confirmed the readiness of the United States to conduct talks on problems concerning the "star wars" program -- the development of a wide-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements -- and on the other stressed that the United States intends to continue "research work" in this sphere, although, as is known, the "star wars" program undermines the Soviet-U.S. treaty of 1972 on the limitation of antimissile defense systems.

Such statements by the President gave rise to bewilderment among the journalists present, who again and again asked for an explanation of the essence of the administration's approach to such a very important question as the prevention of the militarization of space. Your statements give rise to confusion, stated one of the American journalists. You say that you are ready now to hold talks on problems connected with the "star wars" plans, yet at the same time you state that the United States will continue research work and will be ready to discuss possible limitations of this program only after it is discovered whether the program is feasible. Is the United States ready right now, during the forthcoming talks, to examine limitations on testing and deployment [rasvertyvaniye] of armaments in the framework of the "star wars" program? If that is not the case, does it not risk a break down in the talks, the correspondents asked.

Reagan plainly tried to avoid answering these questions. At the same time, however, he again confirmed that the United States would continue its space armaments development program.

Reagan stressed that in spite of the huge federal budget deficit, the administration did not intend to reduce military spending. He also made it understood that the White House does not intend to halt the "secret" war against Nicaragua, or U.S. interference in the affairs of Central American countries in general.

ZA RUBEZHOM REJECTS JAPAN'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

PM091651 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 2 4-10 Jan 85 (Signed to Press 3 Jan 85) pp 12-13

[Reportage by correspondent Igor Semenikhin and Karel (Kheych), editor of the CSSR magazine SVET V OBRAZECH: "Peaceful Work Days in the Distant Kuriles"; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] With the approach of a portentous date, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 40th anniversary of the Liberation of South Sakhalin and the Kuriles by the Soviet Army, revanchist forces inspired and supported by official Tokyo are sharply increasing their activity in Japan, making groundless territorial claims against the USSR, and creating an atmosphere of enmity in relations between the two countries. The Soviet side has repeatedly expressed readiness to normalize relations with Japan, including signing a good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty, on the basis of equal rights and recognition of the inviolability of postwar borders.

In his New Year's address to Japanese readers published in the newspaper ASAHI, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, emphasized: "We invariably advocate that relations between the USSR and Japan be friendly, profound, and multifaceted. But here, of course, reciprocity must also be displayed by the other side."

The reportage published below was written during a joint trip to the Kuriles and Sakhalin, organized by ZA RUBEZHOM, by the editor of the magazine SVET V OBRAZECH (CSSR) and our correspondent. A similar reportage is also being carried in SVET V OBRAZECH.

Malo-Kurilskoye -- Yuzhno-Kurilsk -- Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk -- Moscow -- Uneasy Neighbors

The Kuriles are the last frontier of the land of the soviets in the Far East and its first frontier in the Pacific, neighboring on Japan. How do the neighbors behave?

Our neighbor, the border guards whom we visited told us, has been seized with the spirit of bellicosity. Provocative maneuvers close to our waters have become more frequent, and revanchists have begun acting more brazenly. The Japanese authorities have proclaimed a "month of anti-Soviet action," and they do not limit this "action" to the territory of Japan or its territorial waters.

We were invited on board the border guards' patrol vessel, which patrols off Kunashir Island. The outlines of the shore had hardly vanished in the pre-evening haze before an order rang out:

"Attention! All hands to battle stations! A group of unknown boats straight ahead!"

Faced with the Soviet border vessel, the armada of boats accompanied by helicopters turned and headed into neutral waters. "A game of nerves," the commander of the border vessel remarked. "They were maneuvering in direct proximity to our territorial waters deliberately."

"A floating object off the port side," the watch reported. "Slow ahead!" "Slow ahead it is!"

A sailor fished out a big black sphere and threw it on deck. On it was inscribed in indelible paint the Japanese revanchists' demand in Russian that the Russians "get out" of the Kuriles. The demand was accompanied by threats ..

We approached Zelenyy Island toward noon the next day. Sunlight flooded the emerald shores. "You have brought good weather," the sailors joked. "But you should see these places at the end of January, when there are gales and cyclones..." The patrol vessel turned and began sailing around Tanfilyev Island, the last Soviet island, from where Cape Noshappu on Hokkaido Island, the closest Japanese cape to us, can easily be seen.

Rows of small, single-story Japanese houses, a television tower, and a quay clinging to the steep shore could be seen through the bluish haze. A gray two-story building rose up on the edge of the settlement. There was a crowd of people close to it. They were waving banners covered with characters. An antiwar demonstration, perhaps? At that time demonstrations for peace and disarmament and against the threat of nuclear war were taking place throughout Japan, with millions of Japanese participating in them.

"No, it is not an antiwar demonstration," they explained to us. "The thugs waving flags are wearing black uniforms, and their buses are painted the same color. They are revanchists, and they have gathered at Noshappu to mark the so-called 'United Day of Anti-Soviet Action,' being held within the framework of the 'Anti-Soviet Action Month.' In addition to mass revanchist gatherings close to the Soviet border they have planned 'relays,' a 'lottery for the return of the northern territories,' and so forth. The somber two-story building near which this gathering is taking place is the so-called 'house of homesickness.' A little way away is an arch with the revanchist inscription 'bridge to four islands.' The provocative anti-Soviet demonstrations are well financed and conducted on a grand scale in blatent violation of the existing, universally recognized accords and agreements on the present territorial demarcation between the USSR and Japan."

This demarcation, as the border guard officers explained to us, is based on international documents signed after World War II. These are, first, the 1945 Yalta agreement between the USSR, the United States, and Britain, which provides for the restoration of the rights that belonged to Russia and were violated by Japan's perfidious attack in 1904, and also for the transfer of the Kurile Islands to the Soviet Union. Second, the San Francisco Peace Treaty, which clearly records that "Japan renounces all rights, legal grounds [pravoosnovaniya], and claims to the Kurile Islands and to that part of Sakhalin Island and the adjacent islands over which Japan acquired sovereignty under the Treaty of Portsmouth."

The San Francisco Treaty, as is known, was sealed with the signature of Japan's representative. The Soviet Union also expressed readiness to sign the American-British draft of that treaty and made a number of amendments to it of fundamental significance for the future of Japan. They include those such as the withdrawal of all foreign bases there, and the prevention of the revival of militarism. However, the Soviet proposals were rejected by the United States and Britain. This is precisely why the San Francisco Treaty was not signed by the USSR, nor by the PRC, the DPRK, India, Poland, the CSSR, Mongolia, or Burma, which were, as is known, at war with Japan.

Only at the end of 1956, after Soviet-Japanese talks lasting many years, was the joint declaration of the USSR and Japan signed. Its first point proclaimed: "The state of war between the Soviet Union and Japan ceases on the day this treaty is validated." The declaration also recorded the renunciation by both sides of the mutual claims that arose as a result of the war.

Thus, the state of war between the two states was ended de facto after Japan's surrender on 2 September, but de jure -- in 1956...

To the Detriment of Good-Neighborliness

"Well, did you see our neighbors?" -- Captain First Rank B.A. Sokolov, commander of the sea unit, asked on meeting us at the gangway after our vessel returned to its base. We admitted that we had seen not only the neighboring Japanese island but also a revanchist demonstration on its shore.

"Yes, they are now holding such gatherings increasingly frequently there", our interlocutor continued. "They are organized, gathered together, and paid by the same forces as are seeking the speediest revival of Japanese militarism. Revanchism and militarism in Japan keep in step with each other..."

After World War II, on 3 July 1946, a "committee to request the return of islands relating to the Island of Hokkaido" came into being in the city of Nemuro (Hokkaido). It included former owners of fish industry enterprises in South Sakhalin and the Kuriles and some imperial officers. Then the so-called "League of Kurile People" and many other organizations of a revanchist trend were knocked together.

Since 1969 their activity has become more aggressive, above all because Tokyo allocated considerable state funds to these groupings and demanded that they pool their efforts on a more open and sharply anti-Soviet platform.

"The Nemuro District, where the Japanese authorities have gathered together and settled the Japanese former inhabitants of the Kuriles, has become the center of revanchist activity in the north of Japan," we were told at the Yuzhno-Kurilskiy Party Raykom. "T. Isao, mayor of Nemuro, has been entrusted with directing the whole affair. Firms selling off the 'northern lands' to those wishing to buy have even appeared in his district."

The revanchist ballyhoo close to the Soviet Kuriles has increased noticeably since Y. Nakasone acceded to power in Tokyo. Fanning the "problem of the northern territories," the "naval premier" (this is what the Japanese press calls the present head of the government) frequently holds meetings with the leaders of the "League of Kurile People," the "Committee for the Return of the Northern Territories," and other revanchist groups. On his personal instructions Foreign Minister S. Abe made a trip to Nemuro and viewed the islands of the Lesser Kurile Chain from on board a police launch. Afterward he declared that he "intends to strive with all his might to secure the return of the northern territories."

"There is no denying that such statements do not promote the development of good-neighborly relations between our countries," the party raykom secretary said to us. "Yet Japan and the USSR are close neighbors and have not only common seas but also many common interests, and cooperation between us would be mutually useful. However, it is being slowed up through the fault of the Japanese side, and the foundations of trust are increasingly being undermined."

More than 4,000 Japanese vessels enter the USSR's 200-mile zone with the permission of the Soviet authorities every year. According to the licenses granted to them, Japanese fishermen must catch only a strictly defined quantity of fish, squid, shrimp, and other sea products. Fishing inspectors monitor compliance with the fishing regulations. Both fish protection vessels and helicopters are used for these purposes.

We were invited to familiarize ourselves with the work of these inspectors, and we flew with them out to see in an MI-8 helicopter. The silhouette of a boat came into view on the horizon. One, then another, and a third. They were Japanese seiners, fishing. The MI-8 flew in a circle so that the flight engineer could note down the numbers and tonnage of the Japanese vessels. However, while over a small schooner, he was unable to establish its number, which had been deliberately covered with a piece of matting so that the vessel could not be identified.

"Alas, such instances are quite frequent," flight engineer L. Yakushev said. "Some Japanese fishermen break the laws, fish where it is not permitted, catch fish over and above the set norm, or have recourse to prohibited fishing tackle."

The helicopter radio operator made contact with the base and reported the coordinates of the unidentified schooner. A fast patrol vessel at once headed for the designated sector. The suspicious Japanese vessel, which was fishing illegally in the USSR's territorial waters, was arrested. The border guards discovered many secret places on board, where the poachers had tried to hide the illicit catch. The fishing inspectors told us that another seiner, which had been rapaciously catching fish close to the shores of the South Kuriles, had also been arrested recently.

"The shameless violation of our borders and poaching by the Japanese are inspired and encouraged by official Tokyo's anti-Soviet policy," we were told at the party raykom. "Fanning revanchism and making groundless territorial claims on the USSR, the Japanese authorities are also drawing a certain section of fishermen into this campaign. In addition, we have proof that the Japanese special services use violators and poachers to fulfill missions of an espionage nature."

To Strengthen Bridges of Mutual Understanding

During our tour of the South Kuriles we were interested not so much in the situation on the border as in the work of Soviet people and their achievements in transforming the most distant eastern extremity of the land of the soviets.

"You have visited the South Kuriles and seen for yourselves the enthusiasm with which the inhabitants of the Kuriles, as well as, incidentally, all the inhabitants of Sakhlain Oblast, work," P.I. Tretyakov, first secretary of Sakhalin CPSU Obkom, said in our final conversation. "Our people are engaged on peaceful creative labor, but we cannot fail to be concerned at the provocative ballyhoo undertaken in Tokyo over the so-called 'northern territories.' The forces of revanchism and militarism are behind it. We are prepared to cooperate with Japan on the principles of good-neighborliness, but not at the expense of returning primordially Russian lands to it and 'reexamining' the nonexistent 'territorial question.' I would like to hope that common sense will finally prevail in Tokyo and that the process of normalizing Japanese-Soviet relations will begin. The overwhelming majority of Japanese working people and a sizable part of the country's business world advocate a policy of good-neighborliness, mutually advantageous cooperation, and mutual understanding with the Soviet Union. While visiting Hokkaido recently, I saw for myself that the ordinary Japanese sincerely wish to be on friendly terms with us and develop business contacts that accord, above all, with the interests of Japan itself. It is not for nothing that new houses of friendship with the USSR are being opened in a number of Hokkaido cities. Many Japanese figures admit in private conversations that the 'territorial question' was invented from beginning to end, and they support the speediest conclusion of a peace treaty with the Soviet Union. This, in their opinion and ours, would make a weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening security in the Far East, and this is what the entire Soviet people wish, including the working people of Sakhalin Oblast, which neighbors on Japan."

COMMENTARY ON GREEN BERET MANEUVERS ON HOKKAIDO

LD091931 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Alexey Popov writes:

A "predator" which has never been seen on Hokkaido will appear on the island next month. This news has come not from zoologists but from sources close to the Japanese National Defence Agency. Quoting those sources, the mass media report on preparations in the very north of the country for manoeuvres in which special troops, the "Green Berets," will participate. Those troops are notorious for the ferocity they displayed in some countries of Asia and Latin America in the past.

The "Green Berets" had to get away from Asia following the failure of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Late last year they returned to Okinawa, which had been their base during the Vietnam war. Several hundred those [as received] cut-throats already participated in the large military exercise, "Corba Gold-84" in Thailand, which took place against the backdrop of artillery cannonade as the territory of People's Kampuchea was shelled from Thai territory. Now the "Green Berets" are going to stage manoeuvres under conditions of "deep snow cover" close to the Far Eastern border of the Soviet Union.

Events of the past indicate that the appearance of the "Green Berets" in one part of the world or another augurs another armed venture of the Pentagon. The American TV company NBC noted recently that, in the view of many U.S. generals, special troops should play their traditional role in preparations for a large war. As zoologists would put it, the "Green Berets" play the role of a pilot fish leading the Pentagon "shark."

It is also symptomatic that land troops of the so-called Japanese Self-Defence Force are going to arrive at Hokkaido simultaneously. It cannot be ruled out that they will participate in the operations of the "Green Berets." "Cooperation" of this sort exposes the aggressive character of the U.S.-Japanese "security treaty."

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS PDPA ANNIVERSARY

Arrives in Kabul

GF091415 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] At the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee to participate in the ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the formation of the PDPA, a CPSU delegation has arrived in Kabul.

The delegation is headed by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. It consists of Comrade Charryyev, secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Nasriddinov, secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Tabeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the DRA; Comrade Lomonosov, member of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrades (Richekorov) and (Sovrok), deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments.

The CPSU Central Committee delegation was received at the airport by Comrade Ziray, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary in charge of the PDPA Central Committee's International Relations Department; and other officials.

Received by Karmal, Keshtmand

LD091846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1638 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, 9 January (TASS) -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, today received a CPSU delegation led by Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, which has arrived here to participate in the celebrations for the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the PDPA.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm comradely atmosphere, issues of cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries were discussed. B. Karmal expressed profound gratitude to the friendly Soviet people from the people of Afghanistan for the great assistance in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres given by the USSR to the DRA.

Today the CPSU delegation was also received by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

KARMAL ADDRESSES SOVIET PEOPLE ON ANNIVERSARY

LD092115 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On 10 January the Afghan people will mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Afghan People's Democratic Party. In a film produced by the "Ekran" creative association for this date, Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the party Central Committee, addresses words of friendship and gratitude to the Soviet people.

[Begin Karmal recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian] Our party and the people of Afghanistan are profoundly convinced that the national independence and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the implementation of the aims of the April Revolution are possible only given close and deep bonds with the great Soviet Union. I have spoken of this more than once before. I want to state once again to the people of the whole world that the new generation of Afghans will never forget the selfless fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. [end recording]

This film will tell of the glorious road traveled by the Afghan People's Democratic Party, and of selfless people.

The premier of the documentary film "Unity of Purpose" will take place on 10 January at 1450 on "Orbita-3" and at 1615 on "Orbita-4".

DRA PROTESTS NEW PAKISTANI 'ARMED ACTION'

PM091105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] Kabul January 8 TASS -- The Afghan Foreign Affairs Ministry has lodged a protest with Pakistan in connection with a new armed action against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. According to a statement, released by the BAKHTAR news agency, despite the Pakistani Foreign Ministry's assurances that the Pakistani Armed Forces are not involved in aggressive actions against the Republic, facts attest to the contrary. On 28 December, an armed group of 250 people, including 50 men from Pakistani frontier units, crossed the Pakistani border into Afghanistan.

The armed group, the statement says, raided the district of Chamkani, Paktia Province, and subjected it to rocket fire. A border point in the region was also attacked. As a result of the raids, there were casualties [postradavshiye] among Afghan civilians and servicemen. The DRA Foreign Ministry lodges a resolute protest with Pakistan in this connection and is demanding the immediate cessation of the acts of provocation. Otherwise, the statement emphasizes, the DRA security forces will take resolute and effective countermeasures.

TASS CITES INDIA'S GANDHI ON RELATIONS, PAKISTAN

LD072050 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 7 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in an interview to the U.S. weeklies TIME and NEWSWEEK highly assessed traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India.

"We have been friends with the Soviet Union for a long time", he told a correspondent of the TIME weekly. "There are many issues on which we think alike."

Rajiv Gandhi confirmed that India intents to continue conducting an independent, peaceful, nonalignment policy in the international arena. He condemned resolutely Pakistan's militarisation implemented with the U.S. assistance. "The new supply of weapons to Pakistan has started an arms race on the subcontinent we would very much have liked to avoid", he said in an interview to the NEWSWEEK. "We would also like Pakistan to end its nuclear weapon program", the head of the Indian Government said.

LAOS PROTESTS TO UN ON THAI 'AGGRESSION'

LD082123 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] New York, January 8 TASS -- The permanent mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has called the attention of international public opinion to Thailand's continuing acts of aggression against Laos. In particular the January 2 attack by Thai forces aiming to capture Laotian territory in the area south-west of the village of Ban Mai. The Laotian ambassador to the United Nations demanded in a letter to the president of the Security Council that the Thai side immediately stop the aggression and occupation of Laotian territory, return the Laotian inhabitants who had been forcibly taken to Thailand back home, compensate the local population for the damage done to them and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of his country.

The letter, which was circulated as an official document of the Security Council, said that, guided by the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic was prepared to resume talks with Thailand in Bangkok in order to bring the situation in the region back to normal as soon as possible.

SRV PROTESTS THAI 'ACTIONS' AGAINST LAOS

LD082024 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi January 8 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemned provocative actions taken by units of the Thai Armed Forces on the border with Laos January 2 and 3. Armed incursions, artillery shelling, efforts of the Thai military to consolidate their foothold on the territory of Laos come as evidence of a dangerous adventurist policy of the ruling circles of Thailand directed against the three countries of Indochina. The policy of Thailand is hostile to peace and stability in the region, says a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam in Hanoi.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam whole-heartedly supports the just position of the Lao Government and its demand that Thai authorities respect sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, immediately stop aggressive sallies on the Lao-Thai border and completely withdraw Thai troops from the territory of Laos. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam also supports actions taken by Laos to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity, the statement underlines.

SRV REJECTS THAI ACCUSATION OF BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD091747 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 9 TASS -- The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has refuted false claims by Thai authorities that Vietnamese volunteers staying in Kampuchea "crossed the border with Thailand". Vietnam's ambassador to the United Nations, Hoang Bich Son, said in a letter to the U.N. secretary-general that the Thai ruling quarters' slanderous allegations pursued the aim of camouflaging attempts to use the remains of Pol Pot gangs for subversive activities against the Kampuchean people.

The letter was circulated as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

CONDITION OF VIETNAMESE WORKERS IN USSR VIEWED

PM091519 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 9 January carries on page 3 a 1,200-word Tolyatti-datelined article, under the "Facets of Integration" rubric, entitled "The Volga Motor Vehicle Plant Workers From the Mekong," by own correspondent A. Vorobyev.

The author deals with the "simple task of refuting the slander" contained in a U.S. State Department report on "so-called 'exploitation of Vietnamese workers in the USSR.'" He does so by describing the working and living conditions of young Vietnamese men and women employed at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant at Tolyatti "in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement between the USSR and the SRV." He writes about the training they receive, points out that all workers at the plant are paid according to the same system, describes the "comfortable hostel" occupied by the Vietnamese, and cites some of the Vietnamese on the "unusual warmth shown them by Soviet People." He concludes that the State Department's "fabrications" are "risible."

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR 'SELF-RELIANT' BURMA

BK061500 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The Burmese people are celebrating their 37th Independence Day and the 11th Constitution Day marking the establishment of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The Soviet people, who also celebrate these special events, held a public reception in Moscow on 3 January. The resourceful and hardworking Burmese people were praised and honored at the reception, and good wishes for Burma to achieve new successes while pursuing its chosen path were also extended.

Moscow Radio observer Viktor Ivanov says the Soviet people's friendship with, and sympathy for, the Burmese people has a historical background. Since the colonial era, Russian intellectuals with a progressive outlook have supported and encouraged the just struggle of the Burmese people for independence. The Soviet Union was among the first countries to recognize Burma's independence, and diplomatic relations between our two countries were established just 1 and 1/2 months after the independence declaration.

The Burmese people, while working self-reliantly and independently over the years, have scored marked achievements in overcoming the vestiges of colonialism and in striving for socioeconomic development. It has been pointed out, particularly in Burma, that these successes are directly linked to the ascendancy to power of the U Ne Win-led Revolutionary Council Government, which proclaimed socialism.

The LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN recently reported that the implementation of economic plans in the past 20 years has achieved outstanding success. Since such plans are aimed at establishing a socialist groundwork for socioeconomic and political tasks, successful implementation of these plans reflect the success achieved in national construction work. However, despite such positive changes for the Burmese people, several circles outside Burma are still trying to sow doubts over whether the path chosen by Burma is correct. The Western press has recently been trying to depict the socioeconomic reforms in Burma as having a disastrous effect on the economy and that Burma's future was bleak. Such reports were carried in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT and THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. The articles carried in these publications almost completely ignore Burma's successes while playing up the difficulties faced by the Burmese people. This is indeed surprising but certainly not accidental. The suggestions made by the authors as to which way Burma should go clearly show their motive.

They say Burma should open its door wider for foreign investments and take a pro-Western stand. The question to be asked here is whether these people have written articles under orders from those who want Burma to revert back to the pre-1962 era when foreign companies could operate without control within Burma's economy.

It is common knowledge that Burma has been taking Western loans to implement its economic plans, and this has given rise to some problems and difficulties. The main reason is because of the declining world trade situation. Prices of rice and other Burmese export commodities have declined recently while the costs of importing goods and technical services have increased. Hence, Burma today has a foreign debt of more than $200 billion [figure as heard], and in the next few years the grace period of some loans will end. Burma is spending one-third of its export earnings to repay interest and loans, and thus it needs to seek more financial assistance. Experience gained by many developing countries has shown that under such a situation, international agencies extending financial assistance tend to influence those countries to change their progressive policies to suit the interests of the agencies. Their interests are to make countries open their doors for transnational corporations. Thus, Burma should not be adopting proposals suggested by the Western press.

As the party chairman, U Ne Win, said at the fourth party congress, imperialist countries infiltrate the developing countries under the guise of assistance and then exploit their economies. Burma has established its links with the Western world by taking this point into consideration. An escape from the difficulties it presently faces is to strive to be self-reliant and self-sufficient, particularly in energy resources, to extend the geographical limits of their export trade while expanding the volume of exports, and to build up investments in the country. These points were discussed in the recent issue of the PARTY AFFAIRS journal.

International cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit can also contribute to Burma's economic development. The difficulties today in no way undermine the successes achieved by the Burmese people in the postindependence years. The fact that national paddy production has remained steady at 14 million tons in recent years, a 60 percent increase compared with earlier years and a 200-percent increase compared with 1962, is indeed a remarkable achievement. As the People's Assembly announced, the gross national product was targeted to increase by 5 percent in 1983-84 but it increased by 5.6 percent. It is also estimated that the increase this year will be about 6.3 percent. The years passed and the evident success achieved in building a new society are concrete proof that the path towards socialism chosen by Burma is correct.

NEW ZEALAND RULES OUT NUCLEAR-FREE COMPROMISE

LD081304 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 8 TASS -- The southern part of the Pacific Ocean should be turned into a truly nuclear-free zone, and the New Zealand Government will do everything possible to achieve this objective, New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange has stressed in his address to the nation. Speaking in Wellington, he ruled out any compromise with United States on the issue of allowing American ships with nuclear weapons on board into the country's ports and territorial waters.

New Zealand announced last year its decision to ban ships armed with nuclear weapons or powered by atomic energy from its waters. A movement for the country's withdrawal from the ANZUS bloc is mounting all over the country.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-POLISH TIES

PM091431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by B. Rodinov: "Not the Kind of Thing You Forget"]

[Text] It happened on 5 January 1945 on the brink of the liberation of long-suffering Warsaw, Krakow, and Lodz. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decided to recognize the provisional national government of the Polish Republic created a few days previously in its provisional capital, Lublin.

By that time the power of the people, which had consistently implemented the democratic transformations announced in the July manifesto, had already won considerable prestige on the liberated Polish lands and on those still occupied by the Hitlerites. The Polish People's Army had matured and strengthened, preparing with the Red Army for the final battles against Hitler's fascism. At the same time the influence of the London emigre government, which did not even want to hear of political realities or the satisfaction of the people's aspirations, was declining among the Poles.

The appearance in the international arena of the provisional national government of Poland, recognized by the Soviet Union (with the participation of antifascist figures from four parties and nonparty people, and not just Communists, as the London camp tried to present matters) signified the further consolidation of the positions of the People's Poland. This infuriated diehard reactionaries in the West. Members of the House of Commons representing the extreme right wing of the British Conservatives were shameless in their choice of language in deriding, from the parliamentary rostrum, the people's power in Poland and with it the Soviet Union, which brought a sharp rebuke from the Soviet public. (IZVESTIYA published an indignant letter from a group of academicians and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies on the subject).

At the three allied powers' Yalta conference Soviet diplomacy halted attempts to foist onto the Polish people the bankrupt bourgeois-landowner politicians who had failed to come to terms with either the loss of their privileges as gentry or their holdings on the territory of the west Ukraine and west Belorussia. "While previously the Soviet Union alone recognized the Polish provisional government as the true representative of the Polish people, now the conference's resolutions mean that all the allied states must recognize as a democratic power the only lawful power in Poland," was how the participants in a mass meeting in Lodz on 18 February 1945 assessed the results of the Yalta conference. After a long diplomatic struggle, which sometimes became very keen, the Western powers were ultimately obliged to recognize the Provisional Government of National Unity created on the basis of the "Lublin" government by expanding its composition, as stipulated by the Yalta agreement.

At the very height of this diplomatic struggle the Soviet Union took one more resolute step underlining the irreversibility of the sociopolitical changes that had taken place in Poland. It concluded a treaty with People's Poland on friendship, mutual aid, and postwar cooperation providing an international basis for close collaboration and fruitful cooperation between our countries, enshrined Poland's new foreign policy orientation, and helped the further development of the national-democratic revolution in the country. The appearance at the Soviet borders of the friendly allied Polish state which was enabled to return to its ancient western and northern lands was also of great importance for the postwar structure in Europe.

"On the roads of war, on the difficult but glorious path from deep inside Russia to the fascist lair, our people's combat collaboration was born and strengthened," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his Kremlin speech in May last year. "We will always preserve this in our memory, safeguard and augment the good traditions of the Soviet-Polish alliance..."

In the present complex international situation the alliance of the two countries, which has withstood testing for firmness, serves as an important factor in the consolidation of the socialist community, the security of our peoples, and the halting of any revanchist spasms. Our country jointly advocates the implementation of the Warsaw Pact states' peace initiatives and a fundamental normalization of the international situation and oppose the imperialist circles' attempts to break the existing military equilibrium and achieve unilateral concessions from the socialist countries by means of "sanctions" and other forms of pressure.

During Comrade W. Jaruzelski's visit to our country last year the Soviet Union and Poland signed a long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period through the year 2000. This is one of the first such programs to have been put into operation in the socialist countries' community. Its fulfillment will make it possible to strengthen the community's technical and economic independence, and to accelerate the pace of scientific-technical progress, especially the introduction of microelectronics, robots, and flexible automated production systems.

In resolving large-scale tasks of scientific-technical progress and socialist economic integration today, we remember how it all began 40 years ago. In late January 1945 grain began to arrive in famine-stricken Warsaw from the Soviet Union. Some 15,000 metric tons, 10,000 metric tons, 5,000 metric tons, and 30,000 metric tons of grain were sent free of charge from their own scant resources by the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, and Russia respectively... The blood shed jointly during the wartime troubles and the slice of bread divided in half: That is not the kind of thing you forget.

JARUZELSKI, KULIKOV MEET IN WARSAW 8 JAN

LD090829 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 8 -- The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski met here today with the commander-in-chief of the allied (?Armed) Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Marshal of the USSR, Viktor Kulikov, and the chief of staff of (?allied Armed) Forces, General Anatoliy Gribkov. Marshal Kulikov paid a brief visit to Poland.

During their meeting the Polish leader and his guests exchanged views on the international situation and discussed lines of the further improvement of combat preparedness and cooperation between the allied defensive forces of the socialist community. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Poland's national defence minister, General Florian Siwicki and chief of General Staff, General Jozef Uzycki, also took part in the talk.

ARKHIPOV ON USSR-FINNISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD092327 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Interview granted by Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov, chairman of the Soviet side of the Economic Cooperation Commission, to the Finnish newspaper KAUPPALEHTI -- abbreviated version of the questions and answers by male and female announcers]

[Summary from poor reception] The Soviet-Finnish trade and payments agreement for 1986-90 provides for an increase in bilateral trade to R28 billion. The trade development will take place through an increase in deliveries of traditional goods and through new goods and new forms of economic cooperation. Deliveries of natural gas, electricity, (?sewn goods), chemical, and petrochemical goods and nonferrous metal goods will increase, and Finland will deliver more machinery, equipment, and ships. The USSR will import cellulose and paper industry products, cable products, consumer goods, and foodstuffs.

The new 5-year plan provides for the implementation of over 40 concrete projects, which will be responsible for about half of the mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment. By taking into account the positive experience of cooperation in the joint production of electric locomotives and ships, we hope that various problems, such as organization, will be solved for mutual benefit.

[Indistinct question by KAUPPALEHTI referring to Soviet proposal to Nordic countries to set up joint consortium for Arctic project. Indistinct Arkhipov reply refers to oil and gas riches and necessary geological studies]

Under agreements concluded between Soviet and Finnish enterprises Finland will supply equipment, materials, and services worth $350 million for targets of Soviet technical assistance in third countries, including power plants in Iran and Iraq and projects in India, Algeria, and Pakistan.

Finnish-Soviet scientific-technical cooperation is developing successfully, covering nearly all sectors of industry and including computer production, automation of production stages, and the building of robots.

PRAVDA HITS FRG MISSILE POLICY, REVANCHISM

PM091917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Unless You Ignore the Facts...: The FRG at the Beginning of the Year"]

[Text] Bonn, January -- By agreeing a little more than 1 year ago to the siting of 108 U.S. Pershing II and 96 cruise missiles on FRG territory, West Germany's ruling circles put themselves in a difficult position both at the domestic policy level and in the international arena. The country has split into two camps with the camp of those opposed to its being transformed into a U.S. nuclear firing range many times larger than the coalition of those who support Washington's claims to world hegemony.

The beginning of the installation of the Pershing II's did not bring the "greater security with fewer weapons" that Bonn had promised. The wall of missiles has thickened, and the threat of a military clash has increased. "Army upgrading" has led to a perceptible deterioration in the FRG's relations with the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist states: a fact Bonn's ruling circles do not like to mention very much.

The new U.S. nuclear missiles on West German soil, the adoption of the infamous "Rogers Plan," the granting to the FRG of the right to the unrestricted production of heavy non-nuclear armaments, and the government's decision on "Bundeswehr planning" through the year 2000, that is, on equipping it with a completely new generation of weapons: All this put together has created a new military and political background in the country. Revanchists "young" and "old" have taken heart, and militarists and bosses of the country's military-industrial complex have also raised their heads. They have decided that they now have all the preconditions needed to turn the Bundeswehr into a NATO offensive strike force within the framework of America's aggressive "Air-Land Battle" strategy. The ulterior motive behind all this, of course, is to use the accelerated concentration and growth of the military industry to provide a distinctive "material basis" for the claims for a rearrangement of Europe's borders.

No Changes to Date

Now that the agreement on a meeting between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state in Geneva has come to fruition, Bonn has no lack of good wishes for those taking part in the meeting, but as for the FRG's own position, above all in the "nuclear policy" sphere, no changes have been observed to date.

Nevertheless the country is experiencing increasing unease. This is perfectly understandable. After all, in the 1970's Bonn was among the capitals that actively promoted detente in Western Europe. Then, by agreeing to the siting of the new U.S. missiles, it became one of those mainly to blame for the fact that this beneficial process was halted. People also remember the 1950's when the FRG was isolated not only in Europe but also in the world as a whole by the efforts of the ruling Christian Democratic Union Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] coalition of that time, which was unwilling to recognize the realities -- in particular, the fact of the GDR's existence. Bonn is thus keeping close watch in case improvements "suddenly" begin in East-West relations so as not to "miss the boat" "should a new detente begin," as DIE WELT writes.

Hardly anyone on the Rhine would like history to be repeated, but nevertheless the FRG is again "in splendid isolation", albeit under difficult circumstances. At the same time, Bonn continues to support both the siting of the U.S. first-strike missiles and NATO and U.S. military doctrines as though apprehensive of winning for itself "too soon" the kudos of people who act according to reason and the FRG's true security interests.

Despite the inner contradictions of the official position, political circles on the Rhine are now undertaking the difficult but inescapable process of reapprasing the past 2 years' events; assessments are changing to some extent: The emphasis is being shifted and a new approach is being formulated to matters that formerly seemed simple. Even though certain prominent figures in the ruling elite still try to appear as the kind of happy souls who look to the future with optimism and know in advance that everything is going well, among serious politicians there is an increasing belief that certain amendments must be made to the FRG's foreign policy line. These amendments seem all the more necessary to them since the course of unconditional alignment with Washington adopted by the North Atlanticists, including the West Germans, is quite simply futile and harmful. Nor does it just lead to an even greater deterioration of the situation in the world, which is already piled high with stocks of nuclear weapons. The FRG's prestige, which increased when the country was contributing to the general improvement of the atmosphere on the continent, has diminished. It is becoming increasingly difficult to pursue a "damage containment policy" at a time when the siting of Pershings is continuing. Furthermore the West has openly become cautious toward the FRG. The H. Kohl government's "German-German" policy, ultimately aimed at the absorption of the GDR and the revision of Europe's borders, is causing increasing concern to the FRG's NATO allies, who make no secret of their negative attitude toward any "pan-German pretensions."

It is true that, to date, "damage containment" amounts to no more than appeals, such as that made by Foreign Minister H. -D. Genscher, to end "irresponsible statements" in the country "that are contrary to the FRG's interests and call into question its reputation as a reliable partner." But verbal restraint alone is surely not enough!

Nor would it do any harm, incidentally, to draw some people's attention to the fact that the FRG's position is "unique" in that, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko recently pointed out, "It is only on the FRG's territory that a concentration of U.S. Pershing II ballistic missiles and U.S. chemical weapons exists. The dangerous consequences arising from this situation for the FRG itself and its neighbors are patently obvious."

Victory or Defeat?

The approaching 40th anniversary of the unconditional capitulation of Hitler's Germany and the question of how to mark this historic date are now at the center of discussion in the most diverse sections of West German society and within political parties, trade unions, and other public organizations. The newspapers have written that Chancellor H. Kohl has asked the United States, Britain, and France not to let their troops stationed in the FRG celebrate the jubilee as Victory Day.

Broadly speaking, the government has tried to view this important date as the "nadir," the "zero point" of German history and to view the routing of the Wehrmacht and the unconditional capitulation of Hitler's empire rather as a national calamity with nothing to rejoice about. Attempts have been made to overlook the fact that, for the German people, this meant release from the fascist yoke and the elimination of the bloodiest regime in German history. Such an approach could not fail to cause indignation among the broadest circles of the FRG's democratic public.

As is noted in a joint appeal on the jubilee adopted and signed by a large number of representatives and antifascist resistance organizations, trade unions, the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], the German Communist Party, the Greens, the antiwar movement, and youth organizations, those who view this date merely as a day of defeat, rout, and a lost war "are being led by the nose by the extreme right, by those same industrialists and generals who brought Hitler to power in 1933, who wanted a predatory war and who made their fortunes from it."

Official Bonn was forced to hurriedly correct itself. In an interview on the West German radio program Suedfunkforum, Chancellor H. Kohl spoke about the day of fascist Germany's capitulation as a date which, "as the nadir of recent German history," also marks the downfall of the Third Reich and the end of "brownshirt barbarism."

West Germany's democrats and antifascists are preparing to mark the "jubilee of the liberation from fascism and war" on a wide scale. The SPD intends to hold a large-scale celebration in Nuremberg. The Communist Party, trade unions, and democratic youth organizations are planning rallies and demonstrations throughout the country. The peace marches in spring and the May Day celebrations will also be held in the spirit of the 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism. Learn the lessons of the past, one of the main lessons being that you have to campaign against war before it has begun, which means that you have to defend peace: This is the basic slogan under which the celebrations will be held.

Democratic parties and antifascist organizations are even now stressing in particular that the German people should give thanks for their liberation to the Soviet Union above all. They remember how necessary it is to repeat time and again the oath given to the world that "War must never begin on German soil again!"

"Yesterday's Men" Yet Again

Those who believe that the results of World War II, and in particular Europe's postwar boundaries, need to be revised see in the approaching jubilee a pretext for a revival of their activity. This is that very category of FRG citizen who, unlike the majority of their fellow countrymen, see the rout of Hitlerism and the elimination of the totalitarian state as a "tragedy."

The "Union of Expellees" and all manner of landsmannschaften, the whole revanchist rabble, are of course aware of the support the conservative government, headed by the CDU/CSU, has been giving them since it came to power. DM700,000: That is the sum spent by the state to enable them to "commemorate" the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

They intend to do this in their own manner. The "Landmannschaft of Silesian Germans" invited Chancellor H. Kohl to its rally. The latter agreed to go, even though not one West German head of state has either addressed or attended the Silesians' gatherings since the cold war days. Aware of the present government's sympathies, the revanchist ringleaders had no qualms about putting forward the clearly provocative rallying cry "40 years of exile -- Silesia remains ours!" as the slogan of the upcoming meeting. They did not even give thought to the openly ambiguous situation in which they are putting their patron, the chancellor. Under pressure from the country's indignant public he had to hastily back out. Even the "chancellor's house journal," FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, the organ of the big financial and industrial bourgeoisie, stated that H. Kohl's participation "in an event with such a slogan" would exacerbate West German-Polish relations.

The well-known West German journalist Theo Sommer called the revanchists' claims a "load of old nonsense." Nonsense they may be, but dangerous nonsense for all that. After all, what happened at a congress of the Junge Union, the CDU youth organization, a few weeks ago cannot fail to cause alarm. What happened was this: The majority at the congress, under clear pressure from the CDU leaders present in the hall, rejected the board's draft resolution proposing that Poland's western border be recognized once and for all.

What is this other than pure revanchism and, furthermore, revanchism which has infected the young generation of the FRG's ruling party!

The West German journalist J. Kellermeier, chief radio editor of Norddeutscher Rundfunk, wrote in the weekly Vorwaerts in December that "those people who question the present borders in Europe cannot be reliable partners in the cause of ensuring peace."

Those people who do not want the FRG to forfeit once and for all the prestige and weight on the continent and in the world that it gained during the seventies would do well to ponder that comment.

KUWAITI TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM091430 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Jan 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests of Soviet Trade Unions"]

[Text] A delegation from the federation of Kuwaiti trade unions leadership headed by Nasir al-Faraj, chairman of the trade union center, is continuing its official friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

The delegation spent 2 days in Kiev and familiarized itself with the achievements of the working people of the Soviet Ukraine's capital and the multifaceted activity of the republic's trade unions organization. The guests visited the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Superhard Materials Institute, the "Ukrainian State Museum of History of the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" memorial complex, and the "Ukraina" Palace of Culture and had a meeting at the Ukrainian republic Trade Unions Council.

While in Moscow, the delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Central Museum and saw the work of the AUCCTU's N.M. Shvernik Higher School of the Trade Union Movement and the Central Council for Tourism and Excursions.

The guests laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The Kuwaiti trade union leaders visited the Palace of Labor on 8 January, where they met with a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev. During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the participants discussed the basic trends in the activity of trade unions in the USSR and Kuwait, current topical issues and the international trade union movement, as well as questions pertaining to the further boosting of Soviet-Kuwaiti trade Union ties. The sides emphasized the paramount importance of stepping up the cooperation of trade unions from different countries in the world in the joint struggle to avert the danger of war, liquidate seats of international tension which threaten the security of peoples, and secure a just and all-embracing Near East settlement. The Kuwaiti side highly appraised the Soviet working people's achievements in the cause of the country's economic and social development and their efforts in the struggle to safeguard peace.

An agreement on the development of friendly mutual relations and the fundamentals of cooperation between trade unions in the USSR and the State of Kuwait in 1985-1994 was signed as a result of the talks.

The meeting was attended by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CULTURAL TIES WITH IRAN

NC091220 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 9 Jan 85

["Text" of interview with Gennadiy Abdeyev, secretary in charge of the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Relations Society -- read by announcer; date and place unknown]

[Excerpts] The Soviet-Iranian Cultural Relations Society observed its 20th anniversary last year. Throughout these years, the society has conducted many activities in order to acquaint Soviet social circles with the life, culture, and history of the Iranian people.

One of the main activities in 1984 was the meeting of the society's board of directors. This meeting was devoted to the 5th anniversary of Iran's revolution. Outstanding Soviet Iranologists spoke about the society's activities in consolidating good-neighborly relations between the Soviet and Iranian people, and the latest developments in Iran during this meeting. Mr Tabataba'i, the Islamic Republic's ambassador in Moscow, and other members of the Iranian Embassy were also present at the meeting.

It should be said that the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Relations Society also carries out special activities through its branches in the Azerbaijan, Georgian, and Armenian SSR's. These branches also organized special activities devoted to the 5th anniversary of Iran's revolution.

One of the traditional gatherings of the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society is the Iranian New Year ball. Every year the Iranian people's traditional New Year customs, the special table set for the occasion and the special foods cooked on this day, are among the subjects presented. A concert was held on this occasion featuring popular Iranian music and Iranian poetry was read by students of the higher classes of the Asian and African Countries' Institute of Moscow State University.

When speaking about the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Relations Society's activities toward the consolidation of good-neighborly relations between the two countries, one must stress that for more than 3 years the society's Iranian branch has been inactive. As is known, the Iranian-Soviet Cultural Relations Society was closed down in August 1981. Undoubtedly, the closure of Iran's oldest cultural society, which was formed by progressive Iranians during World War II, does not benefit the promotion of cultural relations between the people of the Soviet Union and Iran.

The Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society will continue its activities in 1985. Various activities have been planned that will be devoted both to the Iranian people's national celebrations and to the historic days of Soviet-Iranian relations.

In conclusion, I want to express my best wishes to all the friends of the Soviet Union and also to express hopes that the good traditions of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran will expand to the benefit of our peoples in the future.

TASS, KUNA CHIEFS AMEND COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD040420 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 3 TASS -- Talks were held here today between the Director General of TASS Sergey Losev and the President of the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA), President and Director General of the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) Barges H. al-Barges.

The state of professional cooperation between TASS and KUNA was discussed and positively assessed during the meeting and ways were outlined of expanding it both within the framework of bilateral relations and within the framework of FANA.

The talks ended in the signing of a suppplement to the existing agreement between TASS and KUNA. The supplement provides, starting with 1985, for mutual visits by journalists, photographers and technical specialists of TASS and KUNA to exchange experience of work.

SOUTH AFRICAN CP CALLS FOR WORLD COMMUNIST FORUM

PM091143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "South African Communist Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] London, 7 Jan -- A communique has been issued here on the recent Sixth South African Communist Party (SACP) Congress. The delegates discussed the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa in general, as well as international questions.

The communique says that the congress adopted a statement on international problems confirming the South African Communists' determination to contribute to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement. In a situation in which U.S. imperialism is threatening to plunge the world into nuclear conflict, the document points out, it is more essential than ever before to seek the convening of an international conference of communist and workers parties.

The Sixth SACP Congress adopted a statement describing the party's role in the revolutionary alliance headed by the African National Congress of South Africa. The forum participants reached the conclusion that the mood of the oppressed people's masses demonstrates that they are ready to rebel and that civil war is brewing. The forces of liberation have the very important task of further intensifying the political and military offensive against the apartheid regime, which practices mass repression and conducts a policy of aggression and destabilization against independent states in southern Africa.

The communique says that the congress examined tasks of the further ideological, political, and organizational strengthening of the party and increasing its contribution to the struggle for the victory of the national democratic revolution and for the triumph of socialism in South Africa. Anticommunism and antisocialism, the forum participants stated, remain the chief ideological platform of the apartheid regime and other reactionary political forces in South Africa and a platform for growing U.S. interference. However, reaction's efforts over the last 35 years to destroy the SACP have failed, the document states. It is growing in numbers and strength. More and more workers and youth movement activists are joining the party. The masses have rejected the false propaganda of our enemies who endeavor to represent Marxism-Leninism as an ideology that is alien to the South African people.

The congress considered some organizational matters, adopted new SACP rules and elected a new Central Committee. Moses Mabhida was unanimously elected SACP general secretary.

SOCIALIST STATES SEND FOOD AID TO ETHIOPIA

LD091257 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Prague January 9 TASS -- Trade union organizations of socialist countries have airlifted another batch of food relief to the Ethiopian population. An Aeroflot plane, chartered by Soviet trade unions, left the Czechoslovak capital for Addis Ababa today with 32 tonnes of food on board as part of relief supplies to the fraternal Ethiopian people mounted by trade unions of Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Bulgaria.

Tomorrow, another Aeroflot plane will deliver 32 tonnes of food relief to Ethiopia from the Czechoslovak and Polish trade unions. More special flights from Prague to Addis Ababa have been planned.

COMMENTARY VIEWS UPCOMING NICARAGUAN INAUGURATION

LD092254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Vyacheslav Lavrentyev commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow is a great holiday in Nicaragua. The country's president, elected in the general elections on 4 November 1984 will assume his duties.

Quite recently, enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution stated that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], which is in power, did not enjoy the population's sup ort. The elections have refuted these claims. In the struggle with six other political parties, the FSLN obtained 67 percent of the electorate's votes. Its representatives were elected the country's president and vice president and won 61 out of 96 seats in the National Assembly. Thus, the country now has state organs of government elected in accordance with the will of the entire Nicaraguan people.

I remind you that the alleged lack of democratic freedoms and the form of government were the main pretexts for the United States unleashing an undeclared war against the Sandinist government.

Today, Nicaragua has a constitutionally elected government. Moreover, Nicaragua is the only one out of five Central American states that has agreed to sign the so-called Peace Act, drawn up by four mediating countries -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- with a view to peacefully solving the region's problems.

One would think that the Nicaraguan Government has demonstrated both goodwill and a striving toward the normalization of the situation in Central America. Nevertheless, the United States not only does not intend to cease its aggressive actions against that republic, but, on the contrary, intends to increase them. The LOS ANGELES TIMES reports that the U.S. Administration is getting ready to ask Congress for additional appropriations to finance the subversive activity of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, although Washington has already spent $73 million for this purpose.

Observers also regard the military maneuvers with American troops taking part, which have started, as confirmation of the U.S. course toward a military solution of Central American problems. In the Panamanian isthmus, "Minuteman II" and on Honduras territory "Big Pine III" are now taking place.

The hostile U.S. policy, and the bandit sorties by Somozists gangs are preventing the Nicaraguans from leading a normal life and inflicting considerable damage on the economy. However, the country is looking to the future with optimism based on the Nicaraguan people's resolve to defend their revolution and on broad international support.

Tomorrow, representatives of over 350 states, political parties, and international organizations will attend the holiday in Managua, evidence of the immense authority now enjoyed in the world by the Republic of Nicaragua.

CHERNENKO LAUDED AT MOSCOW ELECTION MEETING

PM091422 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "People and Party Are United. Start of Okrug Election Conferences in the Country"]

[Excerpt] The conferences are taking place in an atmosphere of lofty labor and political activeness on the part of the Soviet people and demonstrate our people's ideological and political unity.

The participants are stating their ardent approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and their desire to turn the 5-year plan's final year into a year of shock labor. The preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress is evoking great creative enthusiasm in each labor collective.

The candidate deputies for the supreme organs of state power in the republics -- the best representatives of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia -- are receiving unanimous support at the okrug conferences.

The 3 January election conference of representatives of the working people of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug turned into a vivid demonstration of the Soviet people's monolithic cohesion around the Communist Party.

V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, secretaries of the Kuybyshevskiy party raykom, war and labor veterans, and frontrankers in socialist competition were in the presidium.

The conference was opened by Yu.A. Prokofyev, first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy Party Raykom.

The floor was given to V.I. Astafyev, team leader at the "Mospromelektrokonstruktsiya" Production Association.

"With enormous enthusiasm, our rayon's labor collectives," he said, "have nominated as candidate RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug K.U. Chernenko, outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the international communist and workers movement, leader of the Lenin type, ardent propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, indefatigable fighter for peace and cooperation among peoples, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The participants in the conference greeted these words with tumultuous and sustained applause.

"His remarkable qualities as leader and organizer of the masses," V.I. Astafyev went on, "and his great services to the party and the state have earned Konstanin Ustinovich the highest prestige in our country and abroad. In heading the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, K.U. Chernenko displays Leninist principledness, political wisdom, and farsightedness in conducting the course of making more effective use of the potential and advantages of developed socialism, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and intensifying production. He is inseparably linked with the people's life and embodies the best qualities of the Leninist Communist: A sensitive attitude to people, modesty, and simplicity.

"Profound understanding of the key long-term questions of social development and a realistic approach toward the evaluation of achievements and unsolved problems are typical of Konstantin Ustinovich. He devotes much effort and energy to affirming and developing an efficient and creative style of party and state leadership and to the cause of safeguarding and strengthening peace on the planet.

"The association's collective, just like the entire Soviet people, unanimously and wholeheartedly approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and are fully resolved to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might through their shock labor."

On behalf of his collective, V.I. Astafyev called on the participants in the conference to support the nomination of Comrade K.U. Chernenko as the candidate RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

The conference was addressed by A.P. Khristenko, party bureau secretary at the No 23 heat and power station; V.I. Gribanova, section doctor at the No 87 polyclinic; A.A. Ivanov, chief engineer at the "Khromatron" plant; and A.I. Pushkin, first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy Komsomol Raykom. They ardently supported the proposal to nominate Comrade K.U. Chernenko as candidate deputy to the RSFSR's supreme organ of state power.

The participants in the conference asked Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to agree to run as RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

CHERNENKO STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPED SOCIALISM VIEWED

PM091125 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "With Confidence Into the Future"]

[Text] The calendar marks the first days of the New Year, which is the concluding year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The laboring country has started preparations for the 27th party congress, which will discuss and adopt a new edition of the CPSU program and coordinate plans for the country's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer term.

The article by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "In Step With the Demands of Developed Socialism. Some Topical Problems of the CPSU's Theory, Strategy, and Tactics," published in the 18th issue of the journal KOMMUNIST for 1984, was an important party document. The article profoundly reveals the concept of developed socialism as a special stage in the first phase of the communist formation. The heart or "living soul" of this concept is the materialist dialectic, which Lenin accurately called the revolutionary dialectic of Marxist realism. What is its essence? There is no shadow of an attempt in Marx, V.I. Lenin wrote, to create a utopia or to make wild guesses about something that it is impossible to know. Marx posed the question of communism as a natural scientist would pose the question of the development of a new biological variety, for instance. To put it another way, the dialectic of realism demands the examination of our society in all its concrete multifacetedness and in its constant development, passing via the contradictions and resolving the contradictions.

Socialism has effected radical transformations in all spheres of society's life -- economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual -- and has revolutionized social relations in the full sense of the word. However, being a realist means being able to see not just the successes (and they are indisputable), but also those elements of our system that have still not reached a level of socialist maturity. These include, for example, the considerable proportion of unskilled manual labor, instances of slackness and mismanagement in production, and a lack of control over the measure of labor and the measure of consumption. Such discrepancies from socialist criteria occur not just in the economy, but also in the social sphere, in political life, in the sphere of national relations, and so forth. The resolution of the whole package of big, complex problems constitutes the content of the multifaceted work by the party and state to improve real socialism.

"Some things," Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes, "must obviously not just be improved on, but in fact done again," for we have reached the point -- in our advance when we must orient ourselves toward the highest and most demanding concepts of socialism.

The reference points are known. In the sphere of material production, it is the completion of the intensification of the country's economy, through which a very advanced material and technical base is to be created and a qualitatively new level of prosperity for the Soviet people thereby ensured. In the social sphere, the reference point is the classless socialist society, the further prosperity and rapprochement of the nations, and the triumph of the principle of social justice, which is inherent in socialism. In the development of the political system, the party is striving to put socialist self-management by the people fully into effect, that is, to create a democratic system of management of society's affairs that operates not merely for working people, but through working people themselves. The achievement of these targets will be helped by qualitative changes in the spiritual life -- by an increase in the people's culture and awareness. The reference points are in line with the strictest measures of mature socialism. However, even they are not an end in themselves because their achievement is ultimately aimed at securing the harmonious and all-around development of man himself.

Of course, the resolution of the aforementioned problems is no simple matter: The improvement of developed socialism constitutes a whole historical epoch. However, they must be resolved, not deferred for the future, outlining consistently specific and realistic goals and using all available means to achieve them.

In this connection, the economy and economic activity, where qualitative changes -- as Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out in the article -- are an "imperative necessity," require the prime attention of party organizations. Here is a task of program siginificance: To ensure that the country reaches the highest world level of social labor productivity. Resolving this task means resolving a whole package of very important problems -- international and internal political problems -- including the qualitative improvement of working people's living standards.

The potential and reserves for this exist, and the main one lies in man -- in each worker's personal interest in his own work. Essentially it is a question of improving the whole system of material and moral incentives and distributive relations in our society and securing guaranteed social justice. The party requires the consistent and realistic implementation of the main principle of socialism: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor. It requires an intransigent attitude -- not merely in word but also in deed -- to unearned income and the resolute elimination of wage leveling, mismanagement in work, the receipt of wages for shoddy goods, and so forth. It is just as important to provide working people with realistic conditions for revealing and using their strengths and abilities. All these questions require the very close attention of party organizations. "The CPSU," the article says, "proceeds on the basis that, for the party, dealing with the economy means primarily dealing with the people who run the economy. Economic matters, political methods -- this is essentially the formula for party leadership of the economy."

The methods of political and party leadership...They have been tested in the revolutionary struggle and socialist building, and their transforming force is confirmed by the entire practice of world socialism. The Communist Party, expressing the interests of the working class and working people, pursues its leading role in all spheres of society's life: Such is the objective natural law of the functioning of socialism at each historical stage of its development.

The Communists' strength lies in their indissoluble link with the people. That is why, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stresses, "a task of prime importance today is to improve the work of each link of the political system and peel off its bureaucratic, parochial, and departmental layers that curb the initiative of the mases.

"This same goal must be served by work to improve the state apparatus, constant meetings between leaders and working people, and the study of public opinion."

The improvement of the style of party leadership being effected in accordance with the Leninist principle of democratic centralism is of great significance in strengthening the party's leading role. In this connection, great significance is attached to the question of changes in the CPSU rules, which is to be discussed by the 27th party congress, to the experience of work accumulated in party committees, and to Communists' proposals in the course of the report and election campaign. Eulogies and the reiteration of truisms are impermissible at party meetings and in reports and debates; freedom of discussion and criticism, creative quest, and constructive, comradely discussions must prevail. Real party work is incompatible with formalism, frequent manifestations of which include the generation of paperwork, numerous time-consuming conferences and commissions, standardized reports on one's own work, and suppression of criticism. Abuses of official position, which are still encountered, and manifestations of protectionism and favoritism [zemlyachestvo] cause just as much harm. In posing the question of cadre policy at the present stage, the Central Committee demands the utmost development of democratic principles in the selection and placement of cadres, the constant intake of fresh forces, and the bold promotion of promising young workers.

"All arrogance in its position as vanguard is fundamentally alien to the CPSU," Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article says. "On the contrary, it does all it can to raise all working people to the level of the vanguard in terms of their awareness, understanding of the laws of social development and contemporary politics, and social activeness." Ideological work and the consistent observance of the Leninist principle of ideological and organizational activity plays a huge role in this process. The effectiveness of our propaganda will largely depend on how resolutely we root out of the practice of human contacts the search for the fine phrase and worn cliches and on how openly and skillfully we respond to the acute questions that worry the working people.

The party of Communists is a party of realists and innovators. Fearless of difficulties, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, the Communists "pose and resolve very complex social and political tasks boldly and knowledgeably, they are unafraid of the historical responsibility placed on their shoulders, and they bear it with full consciousness of their party and civic duty." There is no doubt that the goals that the party sets at the present stage will be successfully fulfilled.

CHERNENKO, OTHERS SIGN MEKHRENTSEV OBITUARY

PM091403 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 January in its First Edition publishes on page 3 a 350-word obituary of Sverdlovsk Oblispolkom Chairman A.A. Mekhrentsev signed by the following:

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.A. Yasnov, Ya.P. Ryabov, T.N. Menteshashvili, L.B. Yermin, V.P. Orlov, I.S. Silayev, B.N. Yeltsyn, V.A. Zhitenev, O.I. Lobov, V.M. Manyukhin, V.N. Romanov, I.A. Golovanov, Ye.A. Korovin, V.D. Kadochnikov, S.A. Toporkov, F.M. Morashakov, A.N. Nesterov.

DOLGIKH TOURS URAL OBLASTS 3-7 JANUARY

PM091235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Stay in the Urals"]

[Text] V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Perm and Sverdlovsk Oblasts 3-7 January. At the Urals industrial enterprises and construction sites he became familiar with the progress in fulfilling production and socioeconomic development plans and with the working people's labor, daily living, and leisure conditions.

During his visit to Perm's Ya.M. Sverdlov "motorostroitel" Production Association, enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers in Berezniki and Solikamsk, the Berezniki Titanium and Magnesium Combine, the Nizhniy Tagil V.I. Lenin Metallurgical Combine, the Novo-Sverdlovskaya TETS, the Combined Ural Electricity Grids Control Administration, the "Uralmash" Production Association, and other enterprises, V.I. Dolgikh displayed interest in questions of accelerating the modernization and retooling of enterprises, the prompt commissioning of new capacities, and the improvement of the pace and quality of industrial and housing construction.

In talks with workers, specialists, and leaders of production facilities and party organizations there was a discussion of questions of the practical implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the tasks set by the party in the concluding year of the 5-year plan. It was noted that the most important conditions for successfully fulfilling the 1985 plans and worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress are, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has pointed out, the consolidation of labor discipline, the enhancement of each person's responsibility for the matter at hand, and the creation of conditions for highly productive labor, the development of personal initiative, and the fullest satisfaction of working people's cultural and consumer needs.

Meetings with the party and economic aktiv of Perm and Sverdlovsk Oblasts touched on problems of accelerating the pace of economic growth, improving matters in transport and capital construction, making rational use of all types of resources, and above all fuel and thermal energy and electricity, and conserving the region's natural environment. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary stressed that the party and economic leaders must take steps to ensure that all sectors of the economy develop in a proportionate way and that broader use is made of new technologies and highly productive resource-saving equipment.

V.I. Dolgikh was accompanied on his tour of the Urals by V.G. Afonin, CPSU Central Committee department chief; B.V. Konoplev, first secretary of the Perm CPSU Obkom; B.N. Yeltsyn, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom; A.G. Petrishchev, minister for the production of mineral fertilizers; Yu.F. Solovyev, USSR minister of industrial construction; and I.P. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP BUREAU HOLDS REGULAR SESSION

LD081306 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 8 TASS -- The Bureau of the Committee of the USSR Parliamentary Group today held its regular session, chaired by Lev Tolkunov.

reau members heard a report by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group Yuriy Izrael about the participation of a USSR Parliamentary Group delegation in an interparliamentary conference on the environment in Nairobi, Kenya, and considered other issues of the activity of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

ARMENIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

PM091055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Increasing the Effectiveness of Ideological Work"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee decision on the progress of implementation of decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum has become a long-term program of action for all working people in the Armenian republican party organization. This was stressed today at a plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee which discussed the tasks involved in realizing the decision. The main speaker, Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers devoted their main attention to eliminating the hidden shortcomings in ideological and mass political work and to strengthening the links between this work and the solution of practical tasks. Emphasis was placed on the need for more profound and critical analysis of the situation at the grass roots, and to step up the struggle to strengthen state, plan, and labor discipline.

It is also necessary to overcome major shortcomings in the atheist education of the population, and miscalculations in cadre training and the use of manpower, and to completely eradicate ostentation, stereotyping, and formalism in work.

Measures were outlined for the successful implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and the elimination of the shortcomings uncovered.

REPUBLIC GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED

PM091701 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 30 December front-pages two Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees, both dated 29 December 1984, the first appointing Bella Zakharovna Makasvili Georgian SSR minister of consumer services, and the second appointing Tengiz Pavlovich Geleishvili as Georgian SSR minister of local industry.

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 29 December front-pages a Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 28 December 1984 appointing Dzhenishbek Abdiyevich Tentiyev as Kirghiz SSR minister of light industry. On page 4 under the headline "Chronicle," the same edition carries notification that Comrade Kaldybay Satarov has been relieved of his duties as Kirghiz SSR minister of light industry "in connection with his reassignment."

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 28 December front-pages an Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 27 December 1984 appointing Bagadur Mamed Ogly Akhundov as Azerbaijan SSR minister of communications.

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 27 December front-pages a Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 26 December 1984 appointing Aleksandr Yefimovich Batsulu as Kazakh SSR finance minister.

UKRAINIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICIAL REPLACED

Deputy Chairman Stepanenko Retires

AU091047 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 5 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade I.D. Stepanenko of the duties of Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman in connection with his retirement.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has expressed thanks to Comrade I.D. Stepanenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member, for the many years of active work in administrative bodies.

Kulinich Appointed

AU091022 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 5 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Nikolay Fedorovich Kulinich deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

V. Shevchenko, deputy chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 4 January 1985

Born in 1930, Comrade N.F. Kulinich is a Ukrainian, and has been a CPSU member since 1953. He graduated from the Food Industry Technological Institute in Kiev, is an engineer technologist, and has worked as a shift chief and party organization secretary at the Smela Milk Sugar Combine, as an instructor in Cherkassy Obkom, as director of the Kamenka Sugar Combine, and as chief of Cherkassy Oblast Food Industry Administration. In 1972, he was appointed Ukrainian food industry deputy minister, in 1973 first deputy minister, and in 1981 minister. He is a candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

UKRAINIAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE REPLACED

WA101510 [Editorial Report] Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian on 3 January on page 4 reports: "The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade M.V. Khorunzhiy of the duties of Ukrainian minister of agriculture in connection with his retirement."

Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian on 3 January also reports in a separate item that: "The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Aleksandr Nikolayevich Tkachenko Ukrainian minister of agriculture.

"[Signed] V. Shevchenko, deputy chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Kiev City, 2 January 1985"

UKRANIAN FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED

AU091048 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 5 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Grigoriy Dimitriyevich Zagorodniy Ukrainian minister of the food industry.

V. Shevchenko, deputy chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 4 January 1985

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION HELD

PM091521 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet's work in enhancing the technical standard and efficiency of industrial production. It was noted that the present level of development of the industrial base is inadequate and does not meet the sector's requirements with regard to shipbuilding and ship repair. Too few resources are being alloted to expanding production capacities, and, moreover, available capital investments are not being fully used. Obsolete and worn-out equipment is being replaced too slowly. Other shortcomings in the sector's development were also criticized.

The session also examined the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture's work in retooling enterprises and enhancing labor productivity in the sector on that basis. The resolution adopted defines measures to accelerate the modernization of utilities in the countryside and the future avenues and operational tasks involved in preparing agricultural equipment for spring field work.

The Council of Ministers Presidium examined and approved a comprehensive territorial scheme for protecting the environment of the regions adjacent to the Baykal-Amur Mainline Railroad (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA will be dealing with it in detail in the near future).

V.V. Nikitin, chairman of Tyumen Oblispolkom, presented a report to the Presidium on the work of of the oblast, soviet, and agricultural organs to ensure that the wintering of livestock is carried out in an organized way and that the production and purchasing of livestock output increase during the winter of 1984-1985. The oblast met its targets for last year and the first 4 years for the production and sale of livestock output. However, existing reserves are by no means being used everywhere. In particular, feed preparation shops are not being worked to full capacity. It was noted with alarm that there are no feed preparation shops or units at all on many livestock units and complexes and that construction of them is being intolerably delayed.... The resolution adopted on the oblispolkom's report points out that soviet and agricultural organizations are responsible for serious shortcomings in directing the development of stockraising and organizing the wintering of livestock, and it lays down measures to overcome them.

The Presidium session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESS ON TURKMEN SSR ANNIVERSARIES

PM091700 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Speech delivered by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, at the 22 December 1984 Ashkhabad joint ceremonial session of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to mark the 60th anniversary of the Turkmen SSR and Communist Party]

[Text] Dear Comrades! Friends!

A great red-letter day has arrived in fraternal Turkmenistan. The republic and its Communist Party are celebrating their 60th anniversary and the centennial of the Turkmen people's voluntary entry into the Russian state.

By a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree published today, the Turkmen SSR has been awarded the Order of Lenin in recognition of its successes in economic and cultural building and to mark the centennial of Turkmenistan's voluntary entry into Russia.

Allow me, dear comrades, on this memorable day for the republic, to convey to you and to all Turkmenistan's working people, cordial congratulations on the jubilee and on the lofty motherland award from Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Konstantin Ustinovich wishes you further successes in all spheres of social creation.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government also send ardent greetings to the fraternal Turkmen people. They express their firm confidence that our peoples' inviolable friendship, forged in joint struggle and labor, will develop and strengthen year by year. The RSFSR working people send sincere wishes for health, prosperity, and much happiness to every Turkmen family and every working person in Soviet Turkmenistan.

Esteemed Comrades! Today, from the vantage point of what has been achieved during the years of Soviet power, we percieve particularly clearly and convincingly the correctness of the historical choice made by the Turkmen people 100 years ago. Turkmenistan's voluntary entry into Russia put an end to raids by foreign invaders and bloody feudal strife. The linking of their fate with the Russian people's fate opened up new opportunities for the Turkmen people for economic and cultural development and enabled them to share in the Russian revolutionary-democratic traditions.

The tsarist regime often exiled progressive, revolutionary-minded people from central Russia to Turkmenistan. But the exiled Bolsheviks indefatigably brought proletarian awareness to the people's masses, nurtured ideologically committed fighters among Turkmen working people, and, with them, roused the people to struggle against capitalism and the feudal landowning establishment and for socialism.

The Turkmen people's path to today's impressive achievements in the economy, science, education, culture, and people's prosperity was far from easy. Many obstacles and difficulties were encountered, especially at the beginning. Soviet power and the right to build the new life had to be won in harsh battles against White Guards, interventionists, and basmachi. Turkmenistan's working people actively joined in the process of industrialization and implemented the collectivization of agriculture and an unprecedently large-scale cultural revolution, sweeping aside the class enemies and boldly demolishing ancient traditions and religious prejudices.

The experience of socialist building in Turkmenistan and in the other Central Asian republics provides incontrovertible confirmation of Lenin's brilliant idea about the possibility of Russia's previously backward outlying regions bypassing capitalism and making the transition to socialism under the leadership of the working class and its party and given international unity and fraternal cooperation among all peoples in our country. The Turkmen socialist nation was formed thanks to the Leninist nationalities policy, and the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism, and the peoples' friendship were irreversibly entrenched in its social consciousness.

Turkmenistan's sons and daughters fought heroically shoulder to shoulder with all the fraternal Soviet peoples during the grim years of the Great Patriotic War. The courage and bravery of over 70,000 of your republic's citizens were rewarded with motherland combat awards. The lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union was awarded to 78 of them.

All Soviet people and all progressive mankind will soon celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. It was forged not only on the battlefields, but also deep in the rear.

Vivid pages were written in the history of the Great Patriotic War by the patriotic feats of Soviet Turkmenistan's working people who, from the youngest to the oldest, devoted all their strength to the front and to victory. Money poured in from all corners of the republic for the defense fund and was transformed into aircraft, tanks, guns, and other combat equipment. Many thousands of orphaned children from the country's temporarily occupied regions found shelter, cordial warmth, concern, and sympathy within Turkmen families.

During the postwar years, the Turkmen Communist Party, which today is a detachment of more than 100,000 of the best, ideologically tempered sons and daughters of its people, guided the efforts of the republic's working people toward scaling new and even greater heights in economic and cultural building. Thanks to the Turkmen people's labor and talents, and with the selfless fraternal help of other USSR peoples, your land's great natural resources have been placed in the service of socialism, and modern industrial sectors -- the petrochemical industry, machine building, and the gas and power industry -- have been established and significantly developed.

New socialist cities like Nebit-Dag and Bezmein have sprung up in what were once uninhabited areas, and major industrial enterprises, scientific centers, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have been created. Large volumes of water flow to the fields in man-made rivers, bringing life to hundreds of thousands of hectares of former desert land. How can we fail to mention at this point that real miracle of the 20th century, the V.I. Lenin Karakum Canal, over 1,000 km long, which was built in an unprecedentedly short time and is a living example of the might of the people's constructive energy and of our social system.

Turkmenistan's agriculture is now a modern and highly mechanized sector. Cotton cultivation is the republic's pride, especially the cultivation of the most valuable fine-fiber varieties, which now account for over one-fourth of the "white gold" delivered to the state annually. The scale of production of karakul, mulberry silkworm cocoons, grapes, and other types of agricultural output is steadily increasing.

Soviet people's joint coordinated labor augments our strength, generates new energy, and makes the bonds of friendship and the relations of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance even firmer. The forms of economic ties between our republics -- components of the country's unified national economic complex -- are diverse. The growing exchange of the output of industry, agriculture, and other sectors of material production, joint participation in implementing major projects of union-wide importance, and selfless fraternal mutual assistance in difficult times have all become norms of our economic and social life. It is important to emphasize that this is a multifaceted process. All the republics comprising the great Soviet Union gain from it.

Socialism offered Turkmenistan's working people the broadest access to knowledge and the riches of culture. Prior to Great October's victory, only 7 out of 1,000 Turkmen people were considered literate, for those times. However, they could not read or write a single word in their native tongue -- the Turkmen people had no written language in the prerevolutionary past. This is simply unbelievable today, when the Turkmen SSR has long been a republic of universal literacy, a republic where a large detachment of the intelligentsia -- scientists, engineers, teachers, doctors, and workers in literature and the arts -- works fruitfully.

The Turkmen SSR's modern artistic culture, national in form and socialist in content, has truly flourished during the years of Soviet power. The works by outstanding representatives of Soviet Turkmenistan's creative intelligentsia have become a national spiritual asset.

Today it is appropriate to recall that the Soviet times have given birth to a wonderful tradition -- the reciprocal exchange of cultural achievements.

Just recently, the RSFSR's working people warmly applauded your republic's envoys during the festival of Turkmen literature and arts, paying a tribute of respect and admiration to the skill of Turkmenistan's musicians, artists, painters, and writers. The subsequent festival of Soviet Russians culture here, in Turkmenistan, was another vivid demonstration of our people's friendship.

Your republic's achievements in the development of science are also gladdening. The Turkmen SSR's scientific research institutions employ more than 5,000 highly trained specialists, half of whom are doctors or candidates of sciences. Most important problems such as the rational utilization of natural assets, the synthesis of new materials and chemical compounds from petroleum, gas, and vegetable raw materials, and others are being successfully studied. The republic occupies leading positions in world science with regard to research into the problems of using solar energy and opening up deserts.

The great successes achieved by the republic's working people in economic and cultural building under the Turkmen Communist Party's leadership have been fittingly marked today by an honorable motherland award -- the Order of Lenin. One can be firmly convinced that this lofty recognition of your republic's labor contribution to the development of the country's economy and culture will prompt a new surge of the Turkmen people's creative initiative and enthusiasm and will inspire them to glorious new accomplishments.

Comrades! In accordance with the directives of the 26th congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Turkmen Communist Party is mobilizing the republic's working people to further boost all sectors of material production, introduce the achievements of science and technology into the national economy, make better use of labor and material resources, and comprehensively strengthen state discipline and order. Your republic, like the other fraternal republics, already has certain achievements along this path. The positive trends in the developments of the economy and the resolution of social questions are being consolidated. This work is meeting with the working people's unamimous and ardent support.

The Leninist work style, which, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko recently emphasized, is distinguished by realism, extensive reliance on science, and knowledge and consideration of people's interests and demands, is being affirmed with increasing consistency in the activity of party committees and soviet organs in your republic and throughout the country.

At the same time, the party, loyal to Lenin's behests, teaches us not to rest on our laurels and warns us against jumping the gun and confusing what has been actually achieved with what remains to be done. The skillful combination of practical efforts to implement urgent, immediate tasks with explanation of the prospects for improving developed socialism -- that is the target set for our cadres by the CPSU Central Committee.

In the RSFSR, as in the country's other republics, all the aspirations and thoughts of working people and all the efforts of party, soviet, and economic organizations are today focused on the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The republic's industry is ensuring the implementation of the current year's plan targets. Certain successes have been scored in agriculture, and especially in stockraising.

New regions are being opened up on an increasing scale and the development of major territorial industrial complexes, especially in Siberia and the Far East, is continuing. In short, the RSFSR's industry, agriculture, and other economic sectors are scaling new heights.

During the coming years, we have to accelerate the rates of growth of the economy and labor productivity, enhance production efficiency, ensure better use of existing production capacities, fuel, electric power, and raw and other materials, and lay the necessary foundation for a further significant increase in the people's prosperity.

h 52

The CPSU has embarked on direct preparations for its regular 27th congress. Soviet people link the forthcoming congress, which will adopt a new edition of the CPSU program, with prospects for further accelerating socioeconomic progress and augmenting our society's production, scientific, and spiritual potential. Following established tradition, the greeting of the new congress in our country is the cause of the whole people, of each Communist, and of every Soviet person. The labor enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses striving to mark the approaching congress with new achievements in their work are increasing daily.

There is no doubt that Turkmenistan's working people will make their contribution toward ensuring a fitting welcome for our party's 27th congress.

Comrades! The prospects for our country's further development are determined to a decisive extent by the pace and depth of the economy's intensification and by the attainment of qualitatively new scientific, technical, organizational, and economic levels in social production.

The introduction of the achievements of science and technology into the national economy is a most important aspect of this work. A truly nationwide character must be imparted to this process, the broadest working people's masses must be most actively involved in it, and the initiative and enthusiasm of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia must be combined with a scientifically substantiated, creative approach toward resolving the tasks of the retooling of production.

Naturally, the scope and pace of the work that awaits us will require a certain restructuring of thinking by people engaged in social production -- from the worker and kolkhoz member right up to the minister. It is a question of not being content to repeat results achieved previously, but of finding new and bold solutions in science and technology, in the organization and management of production, and in the system of moral and material incentives. This work is intrinsically linked with the further growth of the masses' awareness and the comprehensive improvement of the working people's communist education.

Scientific and technical progress and intensification make new and more complex demands on the system for the vocational training and education of cadres for industry and other sectors of the national economy. They presuppose a restructuring of economic management methods and a quest for and introduction of the most effective ways of combining the economic interests of society, of labor collectives, and of each working person.

Concern for the people's well-being has been and remains the supreme meaning and goal of the party's activity. The party's line of improving the Soviet people's living standards and culture is vividly and convincingly embodied in your republic's accomplishments. Social consumption funds increased by more than 20 percent and the population's real income by over 17 percent during the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan compared with the preceding period. A total area of almost 4 million square meters of housing has been commissioned. Comrades, it is important to further step up efforts to develop housing construction and the services and trade sphere, and to comprehensively increase the production and improve the quality of consumer goods.

The soviets play a vast and constantly growing role in resolving a wide range of vital questions directly affecting many millions of people. Born out of the fire of the 1905 revolution, whose 80th anniversary falls in January, the soviets have traveled a glorious path of development and have become the core and fundament of our state structure. They are the most representative organs of the people, and their entire activity takes place with active and decisive participation by the broad working masses. The forthcoming elections to union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets will help to further step up the work of the soviets -- true organs of people's rule -- and will once more graphically demonstrate the consistent democratism of our society to the whole world.

Comrades! The constructive and profoundly humanist thrust of the Communist Party's policy is also vividly reflected in its international activity. Our country consistently advocates the strengthening of universal peace and the development of equal and mutually advantageous relations between peoples and states. Loyal to the Leninist principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, the Soviet Union invariably displays solidarity with the planet's advanced and progressive forces and with fighters for national and social liberation.

In today's conditions, when the situation in the world has sharply deteriorated, when U.S. imperialist circles and their NATO allies are striving to step up confrontation and undermine the prevailing strategic military equillibrium, and when the arms race unleashed by imperialism has reached unprecedented dimensions, the Soviet Union is making persistent efforts to defuse tension and improve relations between states.

Our country puts forward specific and realistic proposals aimed at the mutually acceptable solution of urgent problems, taking into account the equality and equal security of sides. The Soviet Union, supported by the fraternal socialist states, proposes that agreement be reached on preventing the militarization of outer space, on freezing nuclear arms, on the total and universal prohibition of tests of nuclear weapons, and on other important steps that would make it possible to diminish the threat of war and to take the path of limiting and reducing arms. The Soviet initiatives encounter the broadest approval, as can be seen from the support they received at the UN General Assembly session that has just concluded its work.

We also occupy a constructive stance on the question of dialogue with the United States, relations with which have deteriorated through no fault of ours. Recently, there has been no shortage of peace-loving declarations from Washington. If the U.S. Administration is really prepared to give real meaning to these declarations, the Soviet Union will not hold things up.

While desiring and actively working for peace, the Soviet people do not relax their vigilance and show constant concern for strengthening the economic and defense might of their own state and the entire socialist community. Today, as always, selfless labor for the good of the motherland is the necessary guarantee that imperialism's plans will be frustrated and that peace will be safeguarded and strengthened.

Esteemed Comrades! our people are confidently marching forward, confirming with each new step the historical correctness of socialism and the advantages of the Soviet way of life. A worthy position in this united formation is occupied by socialist Turkmenistan, whose banner will now be ornamented by a new honorable award from the motherland -- The Order of Lenin.

Allow me once more to convey wholehearted congratulations to the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and all citizens of your republic on the jubilee and the very high state award and to express my confidence that Soviet Turkmenistan's working people will continue to be equal to the great creative tasks set by the party.

Long live the Turkmen SSR!

Glory to our great Soviet motherland!

Glory to the CPSU, tested militant vanguard of our country's working people!

Allow me comrades, to fulfill the honorable instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to present the Turkmen SSR with the Order of Lenin.

USSR Supreme Soviet decree:

Noting the successes achieved by the Turkmen SSR's working people in economic and cultural building, and marking the centennial of Turkmenistan's voluntary entry into Russia, the Turkmen SSR is awarded the Order of Lenin.

(Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov's speech was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TANK UNIT MEETING

PM091009 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jan 85 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "New Year Meeting With Servicemen"]

[Text] Exhibits recounting the life and feat of Hero of the Soviet Union Major A. Vatagin, whose name is recorded for posterity on the roll of one of the companies of a twice-decorated guards tank regiment, formed the basis of an exhibition at the Museum of Combat Glory which has been set up in the unit's new club. The spacious, light premises also include an assembly hall, a lecture hall, a library with 20,000 books, and rooms for various clubs and the Women's Council. The well appointed club building is a New Year gift to the guardsmen, who are among the frontrunners in the all-army socialist competition.

On 30 December the military camp, which is taking part in the all-army inspection contest under the slogan "An Exemplary Appearance for Every Garrison," was visited by Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, V.M. Arkhipov, P.G. Gilashvili, D.L. Kartvelishvili, B.V. Nikolskiy, V.L. Gulevich, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, and N.R. Sadzhaya, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

The guests inspected the well appointed residential premises; the classrooms, which are equipped with the latest teaching aids; the combat hardware depot; the soldiers' canteen, which is part of a complex including an evergreen winter garden under a glass roof; and a branch of the district consumer services combine, which offers the servicemen all kinds of services. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze familiarized himself with the tankmen's progress in combat training and talked with officers and members of their families who are activists on the Women's Council.

In the club's assembly hall, the unit's personnel had a meeting with the Georgian SSR leaders and Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District command. The meeting was opened by Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the district.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze addressed the meeting. He spoke of Soviet Georgia's successes in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the prospects for the development of the republic's national economy, and stressed that the link between the generations of defenders of the motherland is indissoluble. The glorious traditions of the fighters of the Great Patriotic War are worthily continued today by the soldiers and officers of the eighties. They include the representatives of 33 nationalities who serve in the illustrious tank unit.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze gave a high assessment of the organization of the training process and political education work in the regiment and of the cultural and living conditions that are being created for the personnel.

He warmly and cordially congratulated the guardsmen on the New Year, the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and of active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, and wished them further successes in combat and political training, in strengthening their combat readiness, and in the noble cause of protecting the Soviet people's peaceful labor, as well as great personal happiness.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze presented the servicemen with a portrait of V.I. Lenin, a gift from the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

Col Gen V.M. Arkhipov and the unit commander, who then spoke, thanked the Communist Party and the Soviet Government warmly for their great concern for the country's Armed Forces, and gave assurances that the defenders of the motherland's southern borders will do all in their power to strengthen the defense might of the land of the soviets.

To conclude the meeting, there was a concert by the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Song and Dance Ensemble.

PRAVDA CARRIES FORMER TEST PILOT'S OBITUARY

PM[illegible]1237 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 January, in its First Edition carries on page 2 the 500-word obituary of test pilot and Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Major General of Aviation, retired, Vladimir Konstantinovich Kokkinaki, which is signed:

"K.U Chernenko, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, M.V. Zimyanin, L.V. Smirnov, I.F. Dmitriyev, N.I. Savinkin, I.S. Silayev, B.P. Bugayev, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, V.M. Shabanov, N.S. Storyev, V.V. Kozlova, A.S. Systsov, A.V. Bolbot, G.M. Yegorov, G.V. Novozhilov, G.P. Svoshchev, N.D. Kuznetsov, A.I. Pokryshkin, M.M.Gromov, G.F. Baydukov, G.T. Beregovny, V.T. Ivanov, G.K. Albov, V.I. Zhadanov, V.S. Ilyushin, A.V. Shaposhnikov."

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

LD100624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1340 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] As you know, comrades, it has been a year since a wide-scale economic experiment to extend the economic independence and increase the responsibility of eneterprises and associations for work results was begun in a number of union and republican industrial ministries. Other industries joined in the experiment on 1 January this year. Dmitriy Vladimirovich Ukrainskiy, chief of a department of the USSR Gosplan, talks to our correspondent about the results of working in the new way and about the direction economic research is taking.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] First of all, one should probably remind our listeners that more than 700 enterprises from five ministries are taking part in the economic experiment begun in January 1984: Mintyazhmash [Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building] and Minelektrotekhprom [Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry], as well as Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] of Belorussia, Minpishcheprom [Ministry of Food Industry] of the Ukraine, and Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] of Lithuania. The aim of the experiment, as was quite correctly stated at the beginning of the program, is to raise the role of labor collectives in drawing up state plans and to increase their responsibility for the final work results.

[Unidentified correspondent] And what has the past year shown?

[Ukrainskiy] The year 1984 was a significant landmark for the experiment. Our listeners may recall that in August, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed its first results and noted the positive influence of the new conditions on the results of the enterprises' economic activity. Work in the economy has taken an upward turn and the interest and responsibility of collectives for the improvement of economic indices have increased.

Analysis of work by enterprises in the ministries named over the period that has elapsed has shown that success was primarily achieved in fulfilling the basic assessment indicator, the volume of products marketed through contractual obligations. For example, enterprises of three ministries out of five -- Minpishcheprom of the Ukraine, Minlegprom of Belorussia and the Ministry of Local Industry of the Lithuanian SSR -- had no delivery failures at all and fully met this indicator, while in Mintyazhmash and Minelektrotekhprom, the number of such enterprises almost doubled. It is the first time that such a level of work has been achieved.

[Correspondent] What determined these results?

[Ukrainskiy] I would pinpoint certain chief factors. First, deliveries have become the strictest condition of an enterprise's work. This requirement has been reinforced by an effective material incentive. For when orders have been fully met, the enterprises participating in the experiment increase the material incentive fund by 15 percent. If they are not met, they lose 3 percent for every percent not met. As experience shows, enterprises are now trying not to disrupt deliveries, as even a one percent disruption reduces their bonus fund by 18 percent. Moreover, a new system of reward is in operation by which more than half the reward is paid precisely when delivery indicators are adhered to.

Second: An important role in the successful implementation of delivery obligations has been played by the increase in the period of work devoted to the draft plan.

Production associations and enterprises have been given the opportunity to draw up the list of products much earlier, to conclude economic contracts, to conduct a better study of the question of material-technical supply and the sale of manufactured produce, to more thoroughly prepare production for the fulfillment of the 1984 plan.

[Correspondent] Dmitriy Vladimirovich, successful work of enterprises under the experiment surely depends, not only on the fulfillment of the main assessment indicator, the volume of marketing output, but on many other indicators, as well. What else determines the success of an enterprise?

[Ukrainskiy] It can be said that work has improved in all directions. There has been an expansion in the range of output. There has been an improvement in the quality of goods. The entire increase in production has come about from increased labor productivity. There has been a sharp reduction in staff turnover. For example, at enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry of the Ukrainian SSR, it amounted to 5 percent in 1984, while in 1983 it was 18 percent. Good results were obtained in the reduction of costs and the growth of profit. For some ministries, this was the first time such a result had been achieved in recent years.

[Correspondent] In other words, the search for efficient ways of conducting the national economy can be considered successful?

[Ukrainskiy] Unquestionably.

[Correspondent] You said that the entire increase in output at the enterprises was achieved from growth in labor productivity without an increase in staff. After all, this is one of the main conditions for rationaly directing the economy. Let us take a slightly closer look at this. Let us look at the mechanism of its action within the experiment. Why precisely is it that the enterprises have found it advantageous to raise labor productivity without increasing staff?

[Ukrainskiy] Because very effective incentives have appeared for it. Here we should pick out first and foremost the role of economic specification [normative], which provide enterprises and associations with stable management conditions over a period of many years and ensure a direct dependency of the money received by labor collectives for wage payments, social development, and the technical refurbishment of production on the final results of their work. Wages are of decisive significance in heightening interest in work with fewer numbers. For all sectors of industry taking part in the experiment, specified increments in the wage fund have been established for every percent of increased output, taking account of the specific nature of the work. This means that if there is no increase in output, then there will be no increment in the wage fund. The base fund is based solely on the enterprise achieving an increase in labor productivity in the planned period no less than the average for the previous 5 years. It is this requirement that forces every enterprise to increase labor productivity, to achieve higher rates of growth in volume of output.

[Correspondent] The enterprises' sense of responsibility in making use of the wage fund has probably been heightened as well. After all, it is now to their advantage to maintain it, since when there is a reduction in numbers, it remains at the disposal of the enterprise.

[Ukrainskiy] Of course. Here is a typical instance. In the first half of 1984 in Minelektrotekhprom, Mintyazhmash, and Minpishcherprom of the Ukrainian SSR, the number of enterprises that have allowed overspending the wage fund has been considerably reduced, while the amount of overspending itself has almost halved.

As for Minlegprom of Belorussia and Minmestprom of the Lithuanian SSR, not a single enterprise overspent its wage fund in those ministries. As a result of the general effect of all the economic levers utilized in the experiment, Minelectrotekhprom enterprises worked with 8,000 staff under plan, while in Minpishcherprom of the Ukraine, it was reduced by almost 3,000 people in comparison with 1983. Staff turnover was also considerably reduced, as I already said. It is typical that in the entire period, there was no request from enterprises to increase the numbers of staff and the wage fund.

[Correspondent] Material interest in raising labor productivity does not, of course, only come down to a growth in wages. In particular, you named other incentive methods, for example, social development, and technical refurbishment of production. Surely these are also factors directly affecting the level of labor productivity. I think that enterprise workers are no less interested in them. Well, let us take the fund of social and cultural undertakings and housing construction, which every enterprise has. How is this fund working under the experiment?

[Ukrainskiy] It is indubitably not only a matter of wages. An important role in incentives and improving final results in the work of enterprises is also played by the social and cultural undertakings fund. To run a little ahead, I can even say that ideally it is intended to transform this fund into the basic source for solving the enterprises' housing problem. How well this fund is working can be seen by the example of the Zhdanov Izhorskiy Works Production Association of the Ministry of Power Machine Building, which joined the experiment this January. They are devising two versions there for comparison purposes for calculating the social and cultural undertakings fund for the 1985 plan. The first is based on the work indicators before changing over to the experiment, the second proceeding from the conditions functioning under the experiment for machine building enterprises, when the final results determine the amount. It turned out that the increment in the fund under the experiment is three times higher than before. The amount of increment, in absolute terms, is equivalent to the cost of 50 modern two-room apartments. You see the scale? If the association maintains the indicators adopted for 1985 for the entire 12th 5-Year Plan, by 1990 the fund for social and cultural undertakings and housing construction will treble and the factory workers will be able to put 1,096-apartment buildings into use, which will make it possible to meet the housing demands of the collective by two thirds. In general, it is worth the struggle, the more so because the conditions of the experiment allow the basic social requirements to be decided on the basis of one's own financial autonomy sources, and not on the basis of state funds.

[Correspondent] Yes, a very clear example, but incidentally, what would the fund have looked like before the experiment?

[Ukrainskiy] In normal conditions, the amount of the fund would have allowed the association to satisfy the housing demands by less than a quarter.

[Correspondent] Yes, a big difference. Well, an enterprise working under the experiment is more in favor than before of being programmed, if one can put it that way, on scientific and technical progress. How is it with the application of incentives?

[Ukrainskiy] There are many incentives. First there is the production development fund. It provides big opportunities for the enterprise to make sufficiently independent use of it. The amount of this fund directly depends on the growth of the enterprise's profit. Second, the enterprise can make use of Gosbank credits to finance the technical refurbishment of production as well as part of the amortization allocations for capital overhaul. Third, the enterprise still has at its disposal part of the single science and technology development fund, which allows it to introduce new technology, and master new types of goods.

It is important to note that the possibility has been found of providing the production development fund with material resources and equipment within the state plan indicators.

[Correspondent] How do the enterprises use these incentives in practice?

[Ukrainskiy] Well, for example, in the past year, enterprises of the Ukraine Food Ministry increased the production development fund by 19 percent. From that fund, additional capacities have been commissioned in the industry for the production of a whole range of food products. Another example: Putting into practice the rights afforded by the experiment, from money obtained from the production development fund in the first half of 1984 alone, enterprises of the Belorussian Light Industry Ministry production development fund in the first half of 1984 alone set up 310 shuttleless looms to replace antiquated ones, 5,400 [words indistinct] jobs. There was an increase in production capacities of clothing goods, leather footwear, hosiery, underwear, and knitwear. There are also successes at machine-building enterprises that have now started using part of the money from the single science and technology development fund for research work. The Uralmash Production Association, for example, has utilized its own fund money to create promising machine models for the continuous founding of semi-products, and the Altay Bus Building Works is preparing an experimental bus model. One can quote many such examples.

However, to be fair, it must be said that the effective utilization of the production development fund, like that of other noncentralized sources, could be greater. This entirely depends on the activity of the labor collectives themselves.

[Correspondent] Perhaps I am anticipating your thought, Dmitriy Vladimirovich, but the following question has come to me: As is known, the Central Committee Politburo, in evaluating the first results of the new style work of the five ministries, stressed the need to further improve its conditions; there was also discussion of the need to strengthen the influence of the new economic mechanism on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Could you tell us what measures are envisaged for this?

[Ukrainskiy] What is primarily in mind is to accelerate the introduction in machine building industries of state certification of output. As you may know, at present, only output that has been awarded the quality mark is certified in this way. The rest is assessed by industrial departmental commissions. The move to state certification of output of not only the highest, but also of first-class output, will mean a substantial increase in the demands on a technical level. There is also an increase in the demands for the technical level and quality of new goods. As a rule, it should correspond to the highest class of quality. Changes in industrial standards are being made for this purpose. The following measure is also envisaged: to permit the leaders of leading machine-building production associations to apply the system of wage payments for workers in design and technological organizations that is now being used experimentally in five Leningrad associations. Another thing: There has been an increase in the interest and sense of responsibility of machine building enterprises in raising the production of export goods. In brief, there you have the additional measures that are envisaged to provide incentives for scientific and technical progress at enterprises taking part in the experiment. However, as you know, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo recognized the advisability of making improvements in other conditions of the experiment. These improvements include strengthening the financial autonomy, making better use of all types of resources, and taking fuller account of the specific nature of industry's work.

[Correspondent] Could you not speak in a little more detail about that?

[Ukrainskiy] For example, what does work on strengthening financial autonomy consist of? Starting this year, it is proposed to take measures that will allow individual large enterprises to carry out production and technical refurbishment by paying for it themselves. [samookupayemost]. It is intended to carry out such work at Avtovaz and the Frunze Machine Building Works in Sumy, among others. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also noted the need for more active incentives in conserving resources, in raising the enterprise's responsibility for their use. To fulfill that instruction, it is proposed to introduce into the experiment for machine-building ministries additional specification requirements, to lower material expenditures in terms of cost by a previously established amount -- for example, by 1 and a 1/2 percent per ruble output. The achievement of overfulfillment of this requirement will give the enterprise the right to an additional increase in its incentive funds, while if it is not fulfilled, the incentive funds will be reduced. The reciprocal benefit from this for both the state and the enterprise is obvious. Incidentally, it is also confirmed by the example quoted above in the Izhorskiy Works Association, which made wide use of its right to additional increases in the incentive fund by observing requirements to reduce material losses.

[Correspondent] It must be understood that all these new conditions will also affect those enterprises and industries that joined the experiment starting this January.

[Ukrainskiy] Yes, of course, but taking into account the specific nature of the industry.

[Correspondent] What industries have been added this year to the ranks of those taking part in the experiment?

[Ukrainskiy] The experiment is spreading to machine building and the food, light, and local industries. Also moving to the new conditions is a group of enterprises of Minchermet [Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy]. As well as industrial enterprises, there is also an increase in the number of those engaged in consumer services. The geographical area is also spreading. To put it briefly, an additional 1,850 enterprises from industry and 3,000 consumer service enterprises are joining the new conditions of work, that is, the total number of participants in the experiment is now about 6,000 enterprises.

[Correspondent] The last question for you, Dmitriy Vladimirovich. What was the state of readiness of the new boys [as heard] for working under the new conditions?

[Ukrainskiy] They had prepared themselves well. This was helped by the fact that the experiment in the first enterprises was fully taken into account. It found expression in methodological documents. The present enterprises had a considerably longer preplan period. They were able to start work on the plan for 1985 far earlier than usual, which allowed the enterprises to better prepare production for work under the new conditions, to complete the campaign of concluding economic contracts earlier. All of this provided high quality planning. Of course, there was a corresponding need for change in the style and methods of work in the central planning organs. No small positive role in preparatory work was played by the well organized training of executives from ministers to leaders of enterprises.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much, Dmitriy Vladimirovich, for the interesting and detailed conversation. [end recording]

BELORUSSIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES LAND IMPROVEMENT

LD091349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Jan 85

[From the "Time, Events, People" program, with unidentified presenter]

[Excerpts] In the basic directions of the USSR's economic and social development for 1981-85, considerable attention has been given to the question of land improvement. The directions note that through state capital investment, between 3.4 million and 3.9 million hectares of drained land should be commissioned. Naturally, each Soviet republic has its own practical plans in land improvement. The October CPSU Central Committee Plenum set as the main task the ensuring of increased efficiency and output on irrigated and drained land. How is this task being realized in Belorussia today?

Minsk Radio correspondent (Tatyana Khorovets) asked Vladimir Iosifovich Pavlyuchuk, the republic's minister of land reclamation and water resources, to talk about this:

[Begin recording] [Pavlyuchuk] I shall mention some data regarding improvement and, more precisely, the need for land improvement. Every 3d hectare of the republic's territory is marshy; half of the agricultural land is periodically oversaturated. In the southern part of the republic, that is, in Polesye, more than 1 million hectares are completely beyond agricultural utilization: It is marshland. This is not a complete picture of our difficulties in agricultural production, but I think this is quite sufficient to draw the conclusion that the improvement of land in our republic is a decisive factor in the intensification of agricultural production in the republic.

[(Khorovets)] We have already assured ourselves of this by looking at the example of many farms.

[Pavlyuchuk] Exactly. In our republic, 2.8 million hectares of land improved through investment has been handed over to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This land provides one-third of the output in crops and more than 40 percent of fodder for stock raising. Moreover, technical work for improving crop yields has been carried out on land in the republic not needing drainage over an area of more than 3 million hectares. For kolkhozes and sovkhozes opening up improved land, 35 fodder enterprises have been built from land improvement funds. In the Polesye zone, in conjunction with land improvement, the construction of 20 new sovkhozes has been completed and 12 sovkhozes are under construction.

As you know, at the plenum, we land improvers were set the very concrete task of putting things in order on previously improved land. As a result, for the 12th 5-Year Plan we envisage the reconstruction of previously constructed land improvement systems, which have now become out of date, over an area of 170,000 hectares. Land improvers are also faced with great tasks in carrying out fresh land improvement. One of the first tasks we set ourselves is to improve on our finish to this 5-year plan. We have grounds to say that we will overfulfill the 5-year plan. We will commission about 10-11,000 hectares of drained land above plan: The reconstruction plan has been overfulfilled by about 20,000 hectares. We expect overfulfillment in land irrigation by not less than 2,000 hectares.

We are faced by quite complex and demanding tasks, but the main one is to obtain about 1.6 million metric tons of grain crops and 7.2 million metric tons of fodder from improved land, and 490,000 metric tons of vegetables from irrigated land in 1990. All this will certainly justify the capital investment over 8 years, as envisaged by the scheme. [end recording]